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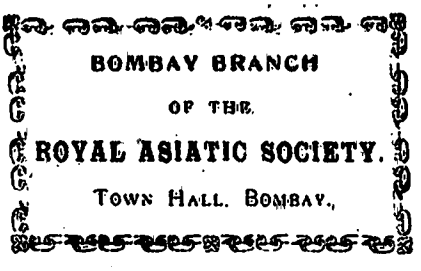

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List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1932-33.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Hon'ble Mr. A. N. L. Cater, C.I.E., I.C.S.	1st April 1932 to 9th May 1932.
	Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E.	10th May 1932 to 1st October 1932.
	Hon'ble Mr. A. N. L. Cater, C.I.E., I.C.S.	2nd October 1932 to 31st March 1933.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E.	1st April 1932 to 8th May 1932.
	Lieut.-Col. M. E. Rae . .	9th May 1932 to 2nd October 1932.
	Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E.	3rd October 1932 to 31st March 1933.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Captain R. R. Burnett, O.B.E.	1st April 1932 to 9th April 1932.
	Mr. H. Weightman, I.C.S. .	10th April 1932 to 31st March 1933.
Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lieut. O. C. B. St. John .	1st April 1932 to 9th May 1932.
	Mr. H. Weightman, I.C.S., in addition to his own duties as Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	10th May 1932 to 30th November 1932.
	Major J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E.	1st December 1932 to 13th February 1933.
	Lieut. R. K. M. Battye .	14th February 1933 to 31st March 1933.
Officer-in-Charge, Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau.	Major P. A. Meade, M.C. .	1st April 1932 to 30th November 1932.
	Captain N. C. O'Morchoe, M.C.	1st December 1932 to 6th March 1933.
	Major P. A. Meade, M.C. .	7th March 1933 to 31st March 1933.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin.	Major E. T. R. Wickham, M.V.O.	1st April 1932 to 7th May 1932.
	Captain H. M. Poulton .	8th May 1932 to 7th October 1932.
	Captain N. S. Alington, M.C.	8th October 1932 to 16th October 1932.
	Mr. H. J. Todd . . .	17th October 1932 to 31st March 1933.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E..	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Loralai	Lieut.-Col. S. Williams .	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Zhob .	Major G. L. Betham, M.C. .	1st April 1932 to 23rd March 1933.
	Captain N. S. Alington, M.C. .	24th March 1933 to 31st March 1933.
Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of Bolan Pass and of Chagai District.	Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S. .	Throughout the year.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin.	Mr. H. Weightman, I.C.S. .	1st April 1932 to 8th April 1932.
	Major E. T. R. Wickham, M.V.O., in addition to his own duties as *Political* Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	9th April 1932 to 10th April 1932.
	Captain N. S. Alington, M.C.	11th April 1932 to 22nd March 1933.
	Mr. H. J. Todd held charge in addition to his own duties as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	23rd March 1933 to 27th March 1933.
	Mr. E. B. Wakefield, I.C.S. .	28th March 1933 t 31st March 1933.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	Captain V. M. H. Cox .	1st April 1932 to 10th May 1932.
	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E., in addition to his own duties as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.	11th May 1932 to 4th June 1932.
"	Vacant	5th June 1932.
	Lieut. R. K. M. Battye .	6th June 1932 to 12th February 1933.
	Captain M. O. A. Baig. .	13th February 1933 to 31st March 1933.
Colonisation Officer and Assistant Political Agent, Nasirabad.	Captain H. O. C. Bland .	Throughout the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	K. B. Sardar Nur Ahmad Khan.	1st April 1932.
	Vacant	2nd April 1932 to 31st March 1933.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	Captain N. S. Alington, M.C..	1st April 1932 to 9th April 1932.
	Major G. L. Betham, M.C., in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Zhob.	10th April 1932 to 11th May 1932.
	K. B. Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan.	12th May 1932 to 8th October 1932.
	Mr. D. J. K. Coghill, I.C.S. .	9th October 1932 to 31st March 1933.
Assistant to Political Agent, Kalat and of Chagai.	Captain H. M. Poulton .	1st April 1932 to 6th May 1932.
	Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S., in addition to his own duties as Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of Bolan Pass and of Chagai District.	7th May 1932 to 11th May 1932.
	Captain V. M. H. Cox .	12th May 1932 to 31st March 1933.
Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat and *ex-officio* Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.	Captain J. Stephenson .	1st April 1932.
	Captain S. M. Khurshid .	2nd April 1932 to 31st March 1933.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.	Bt.-Col. H. H. Thorburn, C.I.E., I.M.S.	1st April 1932 to 13th February 1933.
	Major J. Rodger, M.C., I.M.S., in addition to his own duties as Civil Surgeon, Sibi.	14th February 1933 to 21st February 1933.
	Lieut.-Col. F. Stevenson, I.M.S.	22nd February 1933 to 31st March 1933.
Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Jail, Quetta.	Major H. Williamson, O.B.E., I.M.S.	1st April 1932 to 15th January 1933.
	Dr. D. S. Jackson, I.M.D. .	16th January 1933 to 15th February 1933.
	Major H. Williamson, O.B.E., I.M.S.	16th February 1933 to 31st March 1933.
Civil Surgeon, Sibi .	Major J. G. Bird, I.M.S. .	1st April 1932 to 8th April 1932.
	Captain V. M. Kanal . .	9th April 1932 to 19th October 1932.
	Major J. Rodger, M.C., I.M.S.	20th October 1932 to 31st March 1933.
Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	Mr. A. J. O'Connor, I. P. .	Throughout the year.
Superintendent of Police, Loralai.	K. B. Syed Hassan Khan .	Throughout the year.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	Mr. H. B. Powis . . .	1st April 1932 to 28th February 1933.
	Vacant	1st to 31st March 1933.
Agricultural Officer in Baluchistan.	Mr. A. M. Mustafa, B.A. .	Throughout the year.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1st April 1932 to 31st March 1933.

PART I.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

1. *Border Affairs.*—Despite unfavourable economic conditions, due mainly to the slump in the value of agricultural produce and in the staple product of wool, the year under review was free from any disturbance or unrest. The usual quarrels and offences incidental to a wild and mainly nomadic population living in an inhospitable country of course continued to recur.

On the Persian Border no event of importance occurred.

In the Quetta-Pishin Agency the peace and good order of the previous year was maintained. This was due partly to the restoration of order in Afghanistan but also to an insistence on the tribal leaders discharging their responsibilities in a proper manner.

In the Chaman Sub-Division the Ashezai-Malezai dispute continued to be a cause for anxiety but after much concentrated effort the dispute was amicably settled. There were no serious offences against Government during the period under review.

On the night of the 24th November 1932 Spinband Levy Thana was burnt by four Kakozais among whom Galat and Khuda Rahim were recognised. One Levy, who was carried off but subsequently released, was present at the time.

In the Zhob Agency the behaviour of the tribesmen was exemplary and no untoward incident of any importance occurred among them.

Shaikh Gul Baz, a Mistri of the Military Engineering Services, was twice kidnapped by some Sulemankhel badmashes but was brought back safely on both occasions.

The first time he was detained in Afghan territory for over a fortnight but on the second he was returned in a few days and the ring-leader of the kidnapping party was shot through the head and killed.

On the 21st January some Khoidadkhel dacoits kidnapped Sepoy Zarghun Shah of the Zhob Militia while he was grazing Militia goats near Sambaza Post but he managed to escape and returned to Sambaza. A party of the Militia went in pursuit of the raiders and after exchanging a few shots recovered the goats. As a result of this fight Naik Abdul Aziz was slightly wounded.

On the 3rd February two Khoidadkhel Sulemankhel fired at the Gulkach Post slightly wounding a sepoy. The Militia returned the fire, killing one man and severely wounding the other, and captured two rifles.

On the night of the 16th February Nazak Mardanzai with eight armed dacoits attacked Railway gang hut No. 36 and carried off a mate Jamadar named Fazal Dad. The Jamadar was brought back on the 25th February.

A road from Shaighalu to Sharan was completed during the year.

The notorious outlaw Janan referred to in last year's report was tried and sentenced to death by the Afghan Government, and he was executed in due course.

In the Loralai Agency conditions were generally peaceful.

Khan Bahadur Mir Sohrab Khan, Mazarani Khetran, and his party continued their defiant attitude towards Government. Certain conditions laid down by Government on which they could return to Loralai were not accepted. Subsequently Khan Sahib Sobdar Khan and M. Mir Khan furnished the required securities and were allowed to return in March 1933.

In Chagai no raids of importance from Afghanistan occurred during the year.

2. *Indian States and Tribal Territories.*—Nawab Bahadur Mir Azam Jan was installed as Khan of Kalat by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 26th April 1932. His Highness had the honour of G.C.I.E. conferred on

him on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday. Our relations both with His Highness and the Sardars continued to be cordial.

The orders passed on the enquiry held by Major G. L. Betham, M.C., into Bugti affairs were duly carried out by the Tumandar and resulted in considerable improvement in the state of affairs. The Shambani section of the tribe which had demanded, and had been refused, a separate Tumandari remained recalcitrant and it was found necessary to keep certain of their leading men under restraint in Sibi.

The Joint Jirgas held at Fort Munro early in September 1932 were dissolved prematurely on account of strained relations arising between the Dera Ghazi Khan officials and their Tumandars.

The Khirtar branch of the Sukkur barrage which was opened during the year has brought about a most beneficial change in irrigation conditions in Western Nasirabad.

3. *General.*—There was no locust invasion during the year 1932-33. The Rabi crops in Eastern Nasirabad suffered on account of shortage of canal water and adverse winds, while the Kharif crops sustained damage from pests and flood water which adversely affected the already impoverished condition of the zamindars. The Rabi crops in certain places in the Zhob District were swept away by heavy floods and cultivators suffered much loss. Many bunds and karezes were also damaged. There was a slight rise in the prices of foodstuffs throughout the province. The year on the whole was a fair one from an agricultural point of view.

A. N. L. CATER,

Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

PART II.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY, 1932-33.

Land Revenue.—There has been no change during the year under review in the system of collection of revenue which is recovered in kind over the greater part of the Province by division or appraisement of crops.

The Land Revenue demand of the Province for 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 9,44,437 against Rs. 7,93,540 for 1931-32 (see details in Appendices I to V). Including arrears of the preceding year the total demand was Rs. 10,08,308 against Rs. 9,30,062. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 7,83,157 against Rs. 7,26,909 for the preceding year. There has thus been an increase both in the demand and in actual collections due to rise in the prices of agricultural produce. The produce of rabi was large but in certain places harvested crops were damaged by floods. The kharif crops were sown over a large area but the produce was normal owing to damage done by floods, insects and pests.

The sub-joined table shows the details of area sown and harvested during the year under report and the preceding year:—

Year.	Area sown.			Area harvested.		
	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the tahsils not yet surveyed.	Total.	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet surveyed.	Total.
1931-32 .	3,33,580	42,020	3,75,600	2,21,842	22,672	2,44,514
1932-33 .	3,49,461	37,967	3,87,428	2,31,433	13,444	2,44,877

There was a large increase in the area sown owing to favourable conditions at the time of sowing but there was no corresponding increase of the harvested area, as subsequent rainfall was deficient.

The percentage of the area cropped to the area sown in the settled Tahsils during the year under report was 66·23 against 66·5 in the preceding year.

Remissions of revenue sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,15,856 against Rs. 96,236 in the preceding year. Suspensions amounting to Rs. 43,645 were sanctioned during the year against Rs. 54,370 in 1931-32. Details of remissions and suspensions are shown in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 30,393 was paid as malikana (allowances to headmen for collection of revenue) against Rs. 28,565 in 1931-32.

Arrears of revenue outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 21,022.

The details of revenue demand and collections are given in Appendix I.

Grazing tax collected during the year is included in the figures under the head revenue. The following table shows the collections for 1932-33 as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Nomads . . .	97,454	93,855
From permanent inhabitants .	77,321	77,901
Total .	1,74,775	1,71,756

This shows a decrease of Rs. 3,019 which is due to the fact that influx of nomads from across the border has been less than the last year.

**Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall recorded at Sibi, Harnai, Loralai and Mach (Bolan) was above the average, while that recorded at Quetta, Fort Sandeman and Nushki was below it.

Owing to good rains at the time of sowing in the Sibi, Loralai and Zhob Districts large areas were brought under cultivation both in rabi and kharif but in the absence of subsequent rainfall a considerable portion of the crops

* For details see appendices IV to VI.

failed to mature. The area under kharif crops was especially large in the Nasirabad tahsil owing to the opening of the Khirtar Canal. The rabi harvest in the Nasirabad tahsil was deficient owing to shortage of canal water, adverse winds and pests, while the kharif crops were damaged by pests and flood water. The produce in Kohlu Tahsil was above the average. The kharif crops in the Sinjawi Tahsil were damaged to some extent by hail storms and floods. In the Zhob District the rabi crops in certain places were swept away by heavy floods after they had been reaped. The condition of the kharif crops was above the average. Owing to lack of rains the condition of crops in the Quetta-Pishin and Chagai Districts was below normal.

Scarcity and Famine.—No locusts invasions occurred during the year under report. Conditions at the time of sowing were favourable both in rabi and kharif, but through lack of subsequent rains the area matured was normal. Food was plentiful everywhere except in the Chagai District. Ready money was scarce, and though price rose slightly financial embarrassment continued. The same was the case with the Marri and Bugti tribes but the instalments due in respect of the special loan of rupees one lac granted to them in 1930, were recovered in time. Rabi crops in the Nasirabad Tahsil were damaged by shortage of canal water, adverse winds and pests. The kharif crops sown on land commanded by the Khirtar Canal were also damaged by pests and flood water. Owing to these calamities remissions and suspensions of land revenue to the etxent of Rs. 1,51,817 and Rs. 18,618 (including Rs. 38,314 and Rs. 7,558 respectively on account of water rate) and suspensions of taccavi instalments aggregating Rs. 36,584 were granted. Owing to drought the year was not a prosperous one for the Chagai District and the produce was not sufficient for local needs. In some cases cattle owners were obliged to move their stock across the border for grazing purposes. Owing to lack of rains, the produce in the Quetta-Pishin District was insufficient for local requirements. Harvested rabi crops in the Zhob District were destroyed by heavy floods, and kharif crops in the Sinjawi Tahsil were damaged to some extent by hail storms and floods.

Survey and settlement.—No settlement operations were carried out during the year. The term of the Nasirabad Settlement was extended for a further period of 5 years from 1st July 1932.

Field work in connection with the revenue survey of the area commanded by the Khirtar Canal ex-Lloyd Barrage was completed early in the year. The existing revenue record was brought up-to-date and "Killa bandi" work will be completed before the Kharif season of 1933 is over. The realignment of boundaries of dehs, in conformity with the new survey blocks, was carried out and with one exception, the holdings within each deh were adjusted.

The new record is being prepared in the form of a "Khatauni" which will form the basis of, and will supply the data for a new record of rights which will be prepared when conditions have become stabilised.

On crown lands the demarcation of villages and roads, etc., has begun and the whole area is being divided into chaks.

The present terms of settlement of the various Tahsils will expire on the dates shown below:—

Quetta	31st March 1938.
Pishin	31st March 1939.
Shahrig	31st March 1937.
Sinjawi	31st March 1937.
Nasirabad	1st July 1937.

Locust Situation 1932-33.—There were no reports of swarms in Baluchistan during the year, except for small and scattered flights noticed in May 1932, at Pasni and other localities on the Mekran Coast, coming from the direction of Kolwah and Kech Valleys. Stray specimens of the solitary phase of the locust were, however, noted to be existent in Parts of the Mekran and Lasbela Coastal area throughout the year, and a few individuals were found in parts of Kolwah and Jhalawan and one specimen, at Spezand near Quetta in August-September. It is evident that at present the Desert Locust has definitely entered on a period of non-activity, the duration of which, however, cannot be predicted with the available data.

Locust Research Work—1. *Survey work.*—With the aid of a Motor Lorry purchased for Locust Survey Work, survey parties visited the following areas during the year :—

Jhalawan, Mekran, Lasbela, Kachhi in Baluchistan.

2. *Pasni Field Research Station.*—Since Locusts were found to be present throughout the year in certain sandy areas covered with xerophytic vegetation—known locally as " Reks ", along the Mekran Coast, a Field Laboratory was opened in January 1932 at Pasni for the study of the Ecology of the Solitary phase of the locust and of the environmental conditions under which it might assume the swarming phase. During the spring of 1932, breeding did not take place owing to want of rainfall, but in summer 1932 there was very heavy rainfall followed by egglaying and breeding in August-September 1932. The ecological observations made during the year have been of great importance and interest and are being continued.

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.—1. *Staff.*—Mr. A. M. Mustafa, B.A. (Oxon.), Dip. Rur. Econ. remained in charge of the Agricultural Department in Baluchistan throughout the year. Mr. Zarbakht Khan, B.Sc. (Edin.), C. D. A. (Wye) and Mr. Nazir Ahmed Janjua, M.Sc. (Punjab), were appointed on the 14th and 16th July 1933 as Senior and Junior Farm Overseers respectively. Mr. Zarbakht Khan worked as Farm Manager and Pomologist, while Mr. Janjua was mainly engaged on Entomological work.

2. *Income and Expenditure Statement.*—The income and expenditure of the Farm for years 1931-32 and 1932-33 are noted below :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Net loss.
1931-32 . . .	6,416	*18,485	*12,069
1932-33 . . .	3,266	†16,231	†13,965

* As revised by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, New Delhi. Includes also depreciation charges.

† Subject to revision by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, New Delhi. Includes also depreciation charges.

3. *The Farm.*—The following improvements were carried out on the Farm :—

(*a*) Two plots No. 8 and No. 9 were cleared of all trees which were very old and thoroughly infested with insect pests and fungoid diseases. Table and canning varieties of peaches imported from California were planted in these plots for varietal test.

(*b*) A big mound on the southern side of the Farm containing 100,000 cubic feet of earth was removed and the reclaimed area brought under cultivation.

(*c*) The artesian well ceased functioning as such. An electrically driven centrifugal pump has been installed. This has assured a sufficient supply of water at a reasonable price.

4. *Pomology.*—The fruit crop of the Experiment Station was poor as compared with that of the last year. This was due in the first instance to unfavourable climatic conditions and secondly to the fact that most of the trees on the Farm are very old indeed. Within the next few years it is hoped to bring the whole area under new plantations.

Various kinds of fruit trees, vines and root-stocks to be raised by vegetative propagation were successfully imported from California U. S. A. and England.

5. *Agriculture.*—Owing to paucity of area, the work on agriculture crops is not receiving the same attention as is being devoted to the cultivation of fruit.

(i) *Wheat.*—Seeds of different varieties of wheats of Baluchistan were secured and sown for multiplication. Experiments will be laid out next year.

(ii) *Fodder.*—Two fodder crops Shaftal (Persian Clover) and Berseam (Egyptian Clover) were sown side by side. Berseam is a new introduction in Baluchistan and is a very valuable fodder crop. It did very well indeed and will be tried next year again.

6. *Market Gardening.*—Experiments on the cultivation of potatoes, tomatoes and lettuces were continued.

7. *Entomological Section.*—A preliminary survey of the insect pests of the Province was made in August-September 1932. Major and minor pests found in the Province have been tabulated. The work of identification and rearing of insects under laboratory conditions has been undertaken. A general collection of insect pests for the laboratory has been started.

Spraying demonstration were given for the first time on an extensive scale throughout the Province. About 18,000 fruit trees of 45 gardens in 15 villages were treated during demonstration operations with lime-sulphur solution. The following table shows the analysis of the work done :—

Number of trees sprayed	18,051.
Sulphur used	339 seers.
Lime used	170 „
Labour employed	2 men daily.
Time taken	Approximately four months.
Approximate cost of spraying	Rs. 180.
Approximate cost per plant	Less than a pice.

The formula used is as follows :—

Two seers of sulphur, 1 seer of unslaked lime and 16 seers of water to be boiled till deep coffee colour comes out. This solution to be diluted 20 times with water.

The spraying machines used are "Four Oaks Bridge Water".

8. *Rat Demonstration Work.*—Rat trouble is very acute throughout the Province and instant demands were made for help to combat field rats doing damage to orchards and crops. Demonstrations for rat control with Cyano gas were given in 15 villages and during the demonstrations about 3,000 holes were treated with Cyano gas with very satisfactory results. The pest can be very easily controlled if there are regular organised campaigns in every village.

Taccavis.—The Taccavi Loans outstanding at the commencement of the year, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1932,

amounted to Rs. 6,21,694 against Rs 6,03,563 on 1st April 1931. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,96,215 as detailed in Appendix VII were given during 1932-33 as against Rs. 1,06,620 during the preceding year. Of the former Rs. 1,01,395 were granted for the improvement of land and sources of irrigation, while Rs. 94,820 were given for purchase of plough-oxen, and seed. Recoveries during the year 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 97,166 including Rs. 12,836 on account of interest. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 4,591 including Rs. 551 as interest were granted during the year under report. The recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 1,04,792 was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 7,29.539.

Forests.—There was no change in the total area of the Reserve Forests during the year. A revision survey was made of the following forests and the boundaries checked by the Survey Department enclosed an area of 8 square miles :—

	Sq. miles.
1. Reserve Forest Popalzai	2
2. Reserve Forest Wam Tangi	2
3. Reserve Forest Wam Kachh	4

The charge of the division was held by Sardar Jagat Jit Singh, Senior Forest Ranger, throughout the year, the unclassed Forests in the Zhob and Chagai Agencies being as usual supervised and administered by the District Authorities. Natural reproduction throughout the province is poor. Owing to scanty rainfall and dry climatic condition except in Reserve Forest Chiltan, Hazarganji, Central Zarghun, Northern Zarghun, Karbi Kachh, Zangi Lora, Dhobighat, Wood Cock Spinney and Lehri where broad leaved species are protected against browsing. It is practically *nil* in the case of juniper trees, owing to general decrease of winter snow and rainfall. Reproduction from coppice shoots in Reserve Forests Popalzai and Lehri was very satisfactory owing to favourable rains.

Seeds and cuttings of various species were planted in the various Nurseries and have germinated well. Attempts to re-stock the forests by artificial sowing and planting on the bare hill sides were continued.

Khanjak seed sown direct in Reserve Forest Central Zarghun and Chiltan produced about 1,000 plants.

Masquite and Kikar seeds were sown broadcast in Reserve Forest Gulushahr have germinated well. Wild cherry seed dibbled in Reserve Forest Central Zarghun has not germinated so far.

The following transplanting work was done during the year :—

Names of the Reserve Forests, etc., where the plants were transplanted during 1932-33.

Names of species.	R. F. Wood Cock Spinney.	R. F. Zangi Lora.	R. F. Dhobi Ghat.	R. F. Central Zarghun.	R. F. Chiltan.	R. F. Northern Zarghun.	R. F. Mazar.	R. F. Gohar.	Band Khushdil Khan.	Kach Ziarat Road.
Apricots	353	17	..	..	19	..	..	80	..	160
Ash	35	225	54	600	371	172	..	..	214	..
Apples	41	1	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Robinia	15	140	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Popular	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Almonds	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pears	39	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Horse Chestnut	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mulberries	20	2	..	128	30	18	40	30	60	20
Peaches	50	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plums	43	4	..	115	22	..	..	..	11	..
Roses	500	255	100	6	..	..	..	..	200	..
Walnuts	2	..	..	..	..	15	..	10	..	..
Edible Pistacia	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedmushak Cuttings.	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Willow cuttings	300	2,139	1,500	700	..	1,000	..	..	500	..
Lilac	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quince	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
English willow cuttings.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deodar	540	5	33	30	..	6	..	..	..	..

Name of species.	R. F. Wood Cock Spinney.	R. F. Zangi Lora.	R. F. Dhobi Ghat.	R. F. Central Zarghun.	R. F. Chiltan.	R. F. Northern Zarghun.	R. F. Mazar.	R. F. Gohar.	Band Khushdil Khan.	Kach Ziarat Road.
Catalpa	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	30	80	30
Cypress	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulmus	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	50	..
Diospyros lotus	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Tamarix Cuttings	..	800	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Elæagnus hortensis cuttings and plants.	..	718	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	100
Ailanthus	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Chinar	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,889	4,404	1,716	1,583	539	1,211	40	150	1,130	310

Names of the places where the plants have been transplanted during 1932-33.

Names of species.	Sibi Circular Road.	McConaghey Road.	Sibi Kurk Road.	Sibi Residency.	Reserve Forest, Gullushahr.
Melia Azedararch	62	15	42	6	27
Albizzia Procera	78	28	52	4	37
Moringa Pterygosperma.	..	1	13	..	..
Tamarindus Indica	8	36	10	..	5
Sissoo	5	1	..	..	..
Zizyphus Jujuba	15	..	8	..	..
Ficus Religiosa	..	..	..	..	..
Terminalia Arjuna	4	5	..	4	..
Cotton tree	43	7	26	2	..
Lantana Cuttings	..	..	..	..	180
Ficus Bengalensis	2	..	..	..	..
Ficus Glomerata	2	..	..	..	1
	219	93	151	16	250

The total revenue and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 25,615 and Rs. 32,368 respectively against Rs. 27,975, Rs. 34,892 respectively during the preceding year. There has been a decrease both in revenue and expenditure. The decrease in revenue by Rs. 2,360 is due to the fact that the Loralai Garrison was reduced and the sale of firewood from reserve forest Gadebar and other unclassed forests of the Loralai District declined in consequence.

The decrease in expenditure by Rs. 2,524 is due to the imposition of a ten per cent. cut in salaries and on travelling allowance allotments. Taking into consideration the revenue and expenditure during 1932-33 the Department worked at a loss of Rs. 6,753 as against Rs. 6,917 in 1931-32.

The total number of offences against the Forest Law reported during the year, was 346 against 340 last year.

(1) Injury by fire	*Nil.*
(2) Un-authorised felling	65
(3) Illicit Grazing	278
(4) Other offences	3
Total	346

The number of cases taken into court was 19 against 49 during the preceding year, in addition to 21 cases pending from 1931-32. Out of 40 cases 33 were finally settled leaving 7 pending on 31st March 1933. Convictions were obtained in 27 cases and the offenders were punished or warned by the Court and then released.

The number of cases compounded under Sections 33 and 34 of the British Baluchistan and Agency Forest Law Regulations of 1912 was 306 as compared with 291 of the previous year. Details are as under :—

(1) Un-authorised felling	45
(2) Illicit Grazing	260
(3) Other offences	1
	306

The total compensation realised in all the cases amounted to Rs. 2,292-14 or Rs. 7-8 per case against Rs. 2,048 of the previous year and Rs. 7-0-6 per case.

Education.—During the year Sheikh Abdus Samad, B.A., B.T., continued to be in charge of the Department as Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan. Education maintained its steady progress, in spite of some counteracting influences. The number of Village Schools rose from 86 to 91, but that of other Schools remained unaltered. The number of scholars in all recognised schools was 8,686 against 7,665 in 1931-32.

The number of private schools was 171 against 172 with 2,790 scholars.

Primary Education.—Total number of Primary Schools was 91 against 86 with 2,539 scholars against 2,391.

Four new schools were opened at the following villages :—

1. Kurram.
2. Zangiwal.
3. Killi Sheikhan.
4. Hardo Nigand.

Musakhel school which was closed in 1931-32 was transferred to Sarakhulla. The Cantonment Schools, whose number continued to be 4, as usual, worked satisfactorily during the year.

Secondary Education.—The number of Secondary Schools in the Province was the same as in the preceding year, *i.e.*, 11, but that of the scholars rose from 3,645 to 4,052. The number of local Mohammedans was 856.

Examination Results.—The Matriculation results were as under :—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
Sandeman High School . . .	56	40
D. A. V. High School	41	37
Khalsa High School	32	32
Sanatan Dharam High School . .	24	21
Barnes High School, Sibi . . .	14	10
Government High School, Loralai .	5	5

191 out of 222 candidates passed the Departmental Middle School Examination.

Female Education.—The number of female institutions was 9 against 8 in the preceding year and that of scholars 1,805 against 1,380. The results of the Middle School Examination conducted by the Punjab Education Department for females are not out yet.

European Schools.—The Schools are flourishing. The number of scholars therein rose to 272.

The Cambridge Examination results are :—

	Grammar School.	Presentation Convent School.
1. Senior Cambridge	5	..
2. Junior Cambridge	4	1
3. Preliminary Examination	..	5

Normal School.—All the 18 candidates passed.

Scouting.—This continued to be popular. The number of Scouts and Cubs was as under :—

Scouts	406
Cubs	251

Income and Expenditure.—The income and expenditure for 1931-32 and 1932-33 are shown below :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income.		
1. Contribution from Municipality	11,154	11,154
2. Contribution from Cantonment	300	300
3. Contribution from Local Fund	15,730	15,773
4. Contribution from Islamia School towards leave and pension of a Government teacher lent to Islamia School	497	77
5. Fees	22,795	21,841
Expenditure.		
1. Provincial Revenues	3,10,561	3,05,189
2. Municipal Fund	34,604	37,014
3. Local Fund	31,693	32,691
4. Fees	91,236	68,260
5. Subscription and others	37,902	46,428
6. Building grants to non-Government Secondary Schools	21,240	20,000
7. P. W. D. Expenditure on Educational buildings	19,420	6,655
8. Expenditure on buildings from private bodies	29,017	36,575

Municipal and Local Funds.—The audit of the Municipal and Local Funds was, with effect from the 1st April 1933, transferred to the Assistant Audit Officer, Army Audit, Western Command, Quetta.

Local Funds.—The total receipts of the undernoted local Funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 4,07,017 against Rs. 4,19,721 in the preceding year, while the expenditure was Rs. 3,18,045 against Rs. 4,31,094 :—

1. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.
2. Sibi District Bazar Fund.
3. Loralai Bazar Fund.
4. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
5. Nushki Town Fund.
6. Bolan Bazar Fund.

Municipal Fund.—As usual Quetta Town alone continued to have a Municipality. The number of members of the Municipal Committee during the year under report remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 38 of whom 33 were non-official. Twenty-eight meetings of which 24 were ordinary and 4 special were held. The attendance at these meetings averaged 64·47 per cent. against 67·01 per cent. in the preceding year. The income for the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,99,408 and expenditure to Rs. 6,88,311 against Rs. 9,03,952 and Rs. 7,05,151 respectively for the preceding year.

A sum of Rs. 93,877 was spent on macadamising and re-metalling roads in the town and civil lines.

The Municipality paid the 11th instalment of Rs. 46,260-4-0, *i.e.*, principal *plus* interest, towards the Government Loan of Rs. 7,50,000 during the year under report.

The re-organization of the Quetta Municipality is being carried out gradually.

Trade.—1. A large consignment of Posts and Telegraphs material belonging to the Afghan Government passed through the Customs House to Afghanistan during the year under report. Two motor cars were similarly imported.

2. Details of overseas trade goods exported by the Chaman Killa-i-Jadid route and exempted from the payment of Indian Customs Duties under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention, are given in the sub-joined table.

3. All goods exported were duly checked by an Afghan Official on their arrival at the Afghan Border.

4. There has been a considerable increase in the figures of export during the year under report. The expansion occurred mainly in connection with the import of Japanese manufactures, the prices of which have been reduced in terms of Indian and Afghan currency, partly in order to counteract the effect of a protective tariff in India, and partly owing to depreciation of the year.

5. Practically all the Electrical materials, referred to in last year's report have now been removed, but the consignment of cement, the property of the Afghan Government, is still lying in the Bazaar.

Statement showing goods exported to Afghanistan during the year 1932-33.

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Duty
			Cwt. Qr. lbs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Cloth	15,900	38,549 0 16	31,34,384 3 10	12,87,712 2 0
2	Sugar	27,268	54,338 0 22½	2,82,041 2 0	4,74,531 4 0
3	Tea	3,127	2,832 0 17	1,89,278 12 3	58,053 5 2
4	Motor Spirit	56,071	12,905 0 21	2,66,018 2 0	99,343 0 0
5	Kerosine oil	16,334	4,073 3 21	22,686 15 0	11,234 5 0
6	Tyres and Tubes	664	499 0 20	54,468 15 0	16,486 3 0
7	Immitation gold, silver thread	155	201 0 12	47,822 0 0	21,262 7 0
8	Cutlery	45	57 3 15	6,311 8 0	1,552 10 0
9	Stationery	133	261 0 9	7,678 6 0	3,275 8 0
10	Motor Lorries	55	1,520 1 2	1,05,121 1 0	26,205 9 0
11	Porcelain ware	191	337 0 22	3,706 3 0	898 15 0
12	Copper and yellow sheets	1,248	3,213 3 27	1,26,440 15 0	32,339 7 0
13	Needles	83	98 0 21	4,906 3 0	1,315 3 0
14	Nails	309	332 3 17	3,809 14 0	648 4 0
15	Glass Beads	91	97 1 3	4,244 14 0	2,152 9 0
16	Aniline Dye Dry	196	243 0 9	15,233 2 0	1,553 3 0
17	Refined Tin Blocks	120	120 0 0	11,194 13 0	3,149 6 0
18	Shoes	76	110 2 3	4,583 6 0	2,615 9 0

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.		
			Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
19	Sewing Machines	13	26	1	26	4,249	1	0	1,111	4	0
20	Tin Mirrors	129	161	0	3	6,541	9	0	1,458	2	0
21	Glass Ware	166	98	0	19	914	5	0	230	5	0
22	Torches, Bulbs and Cells	45	64	2	13	5,174	5	0	1,290	5	0
23	Red Lead	33	20	2	12	408	5	0	100	3	0
24	Cigarettes	22	35	3	18	4,170	15	0	6,950	12	0
25	Scissors	9	11	0	11	667	4	0	165	15	0
26	Enamel Ware	37	64	0	0	1,138	15	0	319	0	0
27	Casia	115	85	0	0	950	3	0	364	12	0
28	Nuting with shell	2	4	1	4	119	12	0	44	15	0
29	Hosiery	62	75	0	21	7,387	1	0	1,987	14	0
30	Sun Goggles	10	12	2	4	1,517	11	0	371	10	0
31	Sal Ammoniac	121	261	1	23½	3,716	12	0	939	1	0
32	Arms and Ammunition	61	44	0	27	9,699	14	0	5,161	7	0
33	Indigo Colour	50	74	2	12	7,840	0	0	784	0	0
34	Silk and Cotton Spun Yarn	34	69	1	11	7,300	7	6	1,362	5	0
35	Medicines	59	73	0	26	1,954	4	0	491	14	0
36	Pad-Locks	72	89	0	1	2,955	6	0	844	14	0
37	Hardware	498	585	2	16	5,884	9	0	2,973	2	0
38	Motor Accessories	34	51	0	24	2,615	10	0	882	13	0
39	Playing Cards	12	18	0	21	879	14	0	437	5	0
40	Buttons	18	25	2	20	2,235	10	0	570	10	0
41	Spoons	8	10	2	23	285	12	0	72	2	0
42	Chimney Blue	3	4	0	26	259	2	0	51	14	0
43	Petrol Pumps	4	12	0	0	1,856	8	0	463	10	0
44	Cycles	5	23	2	21	1,015	1	0	257	13	0
45	Walking Sticks	1	2	1	20	97	0	0	24	4	0
46	Confectionery Roller	1	0	3	9	146	1	0	36	8	0
47	Mouth Organs	3	4	2	0	457	8	0	228	12	0
48	Boot Polish	8	19	3	23	729	2	0	182	8	0
49	Mobiloil	40	26	1	18	882	10	0	52	5	0
50	Toilet Requisites	2	2	2	14	148	10	0	37	2	0
51	Lamps	122	160	0	23	7,593	14	0	1,941	2	0
52	Paints and Varnishes	24	21	1	13	395	8	0	103	15	0
53	Gramophone Needles	1	0	3	20	59	12	0	29	12	0
54	Quick Silver	5	3	3	26	1,478	8	0	369	10	0
55	Dry Ginger	15	13	1	15	237	6	0	59	6	0
56	Clocks	6	2	0	0	124	6	0	61	3	0
57	Carriage Rubber	1	2	3	10	127	14	0	32	0	0
	*Total	123,917	1,22,054	3	19	43,84,741	13	7	20,77,675	3	2

Boilers.—One new vertical Boiler owned by the Military Authorities was registered, inspected, and passed for use, during the year 1932-33. The total number of Boilers on the list on the 31st March 1933 was therefore 53 against 52 in the preceding year, the detail being as under :—

1. In work	37
2. Condemned	1
3. Not used during the year	9
4. Not granted certificates as certain repairs ordered were not completed in time	6
Total .	53

The majority of these Boilers are in poor condition, the result of arduous and careless service in the past, and require constant and careful watching if accidents are to be avoided. In several cases it was necessary to restrict the working pressure to nearly half the original figures.

The total fees realised during the year under report were Rs. 1,190.

No prosecution under the Act was made during the year.

Factories.—There were 17 factories in the Agency during the year under report and all of them complied with the provisions of the Indian Factory Act.

One fatal and thirty-nine minor accidents were reported during the year. The fatal accident occurred in the St. John Steam Mills to an oilman whose clothing became entangled with a belt. Death was instantaneous through the fracture of the skull. In all other cases the injured persons received first aid and medical assistance, and were paid wages for the period of convalescance.

Electricity.—Nine Electric installations including 3 Cinemas were in operation during the year under report. Licenses of two Cinemas were suspended as their buildings and electric wiring, etc., were not in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Rules.

There were three licenses supplying electrical energy to the public in Baluchistan namely :—

1. The Quetta Electric Supply Company.
2. The Chaman Electric Supply, Chaman.
3. The North Western Railway Power Station, Sibi.

All the above installations were inspected periodically by the Inspector and were reported to be in good condition in every respect.

Three minor accidents due to electric shock were reported during the year under report and in all cases the injured persons received first aid and medical assistance.

The total fees realised in connection with the issue of licenses to electrical contractors and wiremen and the testing of installations, etc., during the year, amounted to Rs. 500.

Mines and Minerals: (a) Asbestos, chromite and coal. —Coal and chromite were, as before, the only minerals of any commercial importance that were worked, and of which accounts were maintained.

Owing to their being situated in the Kalat State the coal mines worked at Mach in the Bolan Pass and those in the Satakzai Tribal Area near Quetta, remained outside the scope of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, which does not apply to them. However, the provisions of the Act, the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926, and the Rules prescribed thereunder were taken as a guide in the working of these mines.

All the coal and chromite mines were worked on mining leases granted by the local Administration.

The license to prospect for coal granted to Mr. Dinshaw Rustomji terminated on 22nd June 1932 and was not renewed.

The year opened with the following number of mining leases in force :—

Minerals.	Number of leases.	Area covered acres.
(i) Asbestos	1	20
(ii) Chromite	103	3,303
(iii) Coal—		
(*a*) Subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923	29	2,545·70
(*b*) Not subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923	10	935·80

During the year under report three fresh coal mining leases were granted to Malik Abdul Aziz Yasinzai of Hanna Village near Quetta and 1 to Mian Muhammad Ismail, Muhalla Islamabad, Quetta, in the Quetta Tahsil of the Quetta-Pishin Agency and when the year closed the number of mining concessions in force was as shown below :—

Mineral.	Number of leases.	Area covered Acres.
(i) Asbestos	1	20
(ii) Chromite	103	3,303
(iii) Coal—		
(*a*) Subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923 . . .	33	3,655·20
(*b*) Not subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923 . .	10	935·80

The one lease for Asbestos remained in force during the year but was not worked.

The output and export of coal and chromite for the year under report and the year preceding are compared in the table appended below :—

Year.	Coal.		Chromite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.
(*a*) *Out-put*—				
1931-32	16,555	5	12,189	12
1932-33	20,041	6	271	0
(*b*) *Export*—				
1931-32	17,422	15	6,311	2
1932-33	19,513	7	1,800	0

As compared with the previous year, the output and export of chromite have decreased while those of coal have expanded, both in the case of mines subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923, and in those not so subject.

Generally speaking the supply of labour was sufficient. The labourers were local men, Punjabis, Mekranis and transborder nomads.

An average of 307 adult males and 1 female were employed daily in the coal and chromite mining industry throughout the Province during the year under report.

Out of this number 229 persons were employed underground, 7 in open workings and 71 on the surface. No children under the age of 13 years were employed. The one female employed worked on the surface in sorting coal.

Labour was paid on the contract system based on the quantity of output. The daily wages by this system averaged :—

In Zhob Agency	Re. 1.
In Quetta-Pishin Agency . . .	As. 8 to Re. 1-4.
In Sibi Agency	As. 5 to As. 14.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 8,462-1-3 was realised as revenue from mines against Rs. 11,544-11-0, in the previous year. The decrease is due to decrease in export of chromite ore.

The outstandings at the close of the last year amounted to Rs. 186-4-0. Out of this amount Rs. 150-14-0 were recovered during the year under report leaving a balance of Rs. 35-6-0, representing the dead and surface rents due in respect of old lease No. 2. The balance was not recovered from the lease-holder as it was decided to recover in lieu royalty due on coal actually exported by him as an unauthorised worker.

A sum of Rs. 547 on account of rents and royalties due in respect of the year under report was out-standing when the year closed.

No fatal or serious accidents were reported during the year. One man was injured in coal mining lease No. 58 in June 1932. The accident was inquired into by Mr. Chatterji and classed as minor.

Explosives were used to the following extent in the working of both chromite and coal mines :—

Mines.	Gelignite.	Blasting Powder.	Detonators.
	lbs.	lbs.	No.
Chromite mines .	28	..	83
Coal mines . .	..	2	..
Total .	28	2	83

Ten safety lamps were in use. Six were used in Mian Muhammad Ismail's coal mines on the Sor Range Hills in the Quetta-Pishin Agency and 4 in the mines worked by Mir Surat Khan, Panezai, at Khost, Sibi Agency. No other mines used these lamps.

Coal mines were inspected by Mr. H. K. Chatterji, Junior Inspector of Mines, during December 1932. Chromite mines were not inspected as they were not being worked.

During the inspection two candidates were examined for Sirdar's Certificate.

At Mr. Chatterji's instance the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, examined, on the 14th December 1932, ten holders of Sirdar's Certificates for eyesight and hearing and declared them physically fit to conduct underground inspections.

The Sub-Inspector of Mines in Baluchistan accompanied the Inspector on his visits of inspection.

The coal mines in the Sibi and Quetta-Pishin Agencies were inspected by the Sub-Inspector of Mines in Baluchistan during September and October 1932, and copies of inspection reports were handed over to Mr. Chatterji on his arrival. The Sub-Inspector also inspected the Degari mines during June 1932 and the Bolan mines during March 1933.

No mining Advisory Board exists in this Province.

Except for a short period of some two months during which the Baluchistan Chrome Company worked one of their leases near Hindubagh, the chromite mines of both the Company and the late Khan Bahadur Patel remained closed throughout the year. The coal mines were, however, worked throughout the year.

(*b*) *Natural Petroleum.*—The license to explore for Natural Petroleum granted to the Burma Oil Company in May 1931 and referred to in the last year's report expired during the year under report and was not renewed.

As the drafts of the land and water agreements in connection with the proposed Kirta concession of the Burma Oil Company were under consideration by the Company and the Civil and the Military Authorities, no work was carried out by the Company pending the execution of these agreements.

The general situation of the proposed operations of the Burma Oil Company in the Bolan at the close of the year under report was the same as described in last year's report except that the Company arranged to withdraw their levy post at Kirta as they decided to abandon the ruins of the buildings destroyed by earthquake in August 1931.

(*c*) *Lesser Minerals.*—Lesser minerals, limestone and clay, were extracted to a certain extent in Mekran.

Working of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—In all thirty eight accidents occurred during the year under report. Of this number one which occurred at the St. John Steam Flour Mills resulted in death. The remainder which resulted in temporary disablement, occurred in the Quetta Arsenal.

The returns prescribed by the Government of India in their department of Industries and Labour letter No. L.-1189, dated the 7th July 1924 are attached.

The enclosed consolidated statement prepared from returns submitted by the various factory and mine owners shows that :—

(*a*) The average daily number of adults employed in factories and mines was 1,444 as against 1,599 in the previous year.

(*b*) The number of accidents resulting in deaths was one as in the previous year.

(*c*) This year the number of accidents resulting in temporary disablement was 37 against 34 in the previous year.

No deaths and temporary or permanent disablements occurred from any occupational diseases in any of the factories or mines in Baluchistan.

Judicial.—Civil suits and Criminal trials between persons not indigenous to Baluchistan are disposed of by the regular courts.

Details as regards these cases are given in the appendices XIII and XIV.

Cases between tribesmen are decided by Council of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation (Regulation III of 1901). These do not fall within the purview of this report.

Civil Suits.—The number of regular civil suits instituted during the year under report was 4,601 against 4,408 for 1931. The main increase was in the Quetta-Pishin District.

The number of execution applications filed in the regular courts during the year 1932 was 4,122 against 4,131 in 1931 valued at Rs. 10,25,821 in the aggregate as against Rs. 37,91,387 during the previous year. Realizations amounted to Rs. 98,644 or 9·6 per cent., as against Rs. 1,35,827 or 3·58 per cent. in 1931.

Two hundred and fifty nine Civil Appeals and Revision applications were instituted during the year 1932 as against 335 in 1931. The main decrease being in the Quetta-Pishin and Loralai Districts.

The average duration was 287 days.

Criminal Cases.—The number of criminal cases instituted decreased from 4,993 in 1931 to 3,800 in 1932. The decrease occurred in all Districts.

The total number of undertrial persons was 5,749 against 6,419 in 1931. Of these 2,010 were acquitted or discharged 3,368 were convicted. Nine died or escaped, and 362 remained under trial at the close of the year. 969 persons were imprisoned, 2,479 were fined and 32 were whipped. 136 persons were required to furnish security for keeping the peace or to be of good behaviour, and of these 32 persons were imprisoned in default.

During the year under report one person was sentenced to transportation for life.

Of the total amount of fines imposed (Rs. 16,276) Rs. 12,502 were realised. Sums paid by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 3,885.

Registration.—The total number of documents registered during the year 1932 was 919 against 872 during 1931. Out of these, the registration of 10 only was

optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 6,395 against 5,803 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 2,247 against 2,740.

One new Joint Stock Company, *viz.* "Maddens Limited, Quetta" was registered during the year 1932-33. The number of companies at the end of the year was therefore five against four in the preceding year.

The fees realised under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 202 against Rs. 261 in the previous year.

Jails.—The daily average number of prisoners during the year under report in the Baluchistan Jails was 836·06 against 865·31 in the previous year and seven thousand four hundred and eighty six (7,486) prisoners were received during the year against eight thousand eight hundred and seventy nine (8,879) in the previous year.

The following tables give the salient figures for the Jails and lock-ups in the various districts:—

Name of District.	Daily average number of prisoners of all classes.	Dieting cost per annum per head.	Daily average number of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
Central Jail, Mach . . .	421·10	52·61	6·99	1·66
District Jail, Quetta . . .	99·64	48·64	1·06	1·06
District Jail, Sibi . . .	81·55	55·79	0·72	0·88
Quetta-Pishin sub-Jail and lock-ups.	47·88	89·60	1·00	2·09
Sibi sub-Jail and lock-ups . .	39·78	29·19	..	..
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	1·60	245·63	..	..
Chagai District	4·00	17·00	..	..
Loralai District	87·61	39·28	1·03	1·18
Zhob District	52·90	27·02	1·75	3·31
Total for 1932 .	836·06	50·70	12·55	1·50
Total for 1931 .	865·31	51·85	17·48	2·02

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 1,74,898 against Rs. 1,95,427 the cost per head being Rs. 209·19 against Rs. 225·65 in the previous year.

During the year under report, one under-trial prisoner from the District Jail, Sibi, escaped on the 18th October 1932 while working in a garden. He was subsequently recaptured. One under-trial political prisoner in Sub-Jail, Barkhan, escaped on the 29th August 1932, while he was on Kamara duty. He was also recaptured. One political prisoner who escaped on the 29th September 1931, was also recaptured during the year under report.

There were seven (7) deaths against eleven (11) in the previous year. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good.

There was a riot in the District Jail, Quetta, on the 27th June 1932. Three prisoners were injured and sent to the Civil Hospital for treatment. The situation was tactfully handled by the Jailor and his staff for which L. Ram Narain Jailor was granted a Sanad. In this connection 3 convicts were sent up for trial under Section 147/325 Indian Penal Code but were acquitted by the Court and revision application has been filed which is still pending. Otherwise the discipline of all Jails was very good throughout the year.

A small factory is attached to each of the District Jails at Quetta and Sibi. In the former chairs are caned, while in the latter dasuti cloth and blankets are made for prisoners' use.

Factories on a large scale are maintained in the Central Jail, Mach. The articles manufactured are Durries (Plain, striped, granite pattern, floral and tapestry), Dasuti and Garah Dusters, Niwar of all sorts, thread used in Government offices, Silken and Cotton materials, Cotton ropes, etc. The manufacture of Durries has proved a great success.

An exceptionally good contract for the manufacture of wire netting for roads for mobilization purposes was secured from the M. E. S. The amount realised for labour on this netting upto the 31st December was Rs. 1,125 but the total contract for labour charges to be realised amounted to Rs. 4,805.

The net results achieved were as shown below :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Cost of manufactured articles credited into Treasury	8,579
(*b*) Cost of manufactured articles in stock on 31st December 1932	3,177
(*c*) Outstanding bills	1,597
	13,353

The total outlay on raw materials including all incidental expenses was Rs. 15,500. The balance of raw material in hand on the 31st December 1932, was 8,018. The gross profit was Rs. 3,527 or a percentage of 22·75.

The following other charges, under the existing practice, are taken into account in determining the prices of articles manufactured in the Jails :—

1. The cost of prison labour is included in the rates fixed for articles manufactured for sale to the public or the Government other than the Jail Department.
2. Ten per cent. is added to the cost of material on account of wear and tear of tools and plants. In addition to this, a further ten per cent. on account of profits is charged. At times, this rate of profit is increased or decreased, keeping in view the market rates.

Excise.—The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of excisable articles as it stood in 1932-33 is compared below with that in 1931-32 :—

Description.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1. Country spirits and country fermented liquors—		
(*a*) Distillery spirits . .	43	42
(*b*) Out-still spirits . . .	..	..
2. Fermented spirits and foreign fermented liquors—		
(*a*) Off the premises . .	27	27
(*b*) On the premises . .	1	1
(*c*) Fermented liquors only on the premises . .	2	2

Description.	1931-32.	1932-33.
3. Opium including poppy heads . .	31	30
4. Drugs other than opium—		
(*a*) Bhang and charas . .	39	38
(*b*) Ganja	35	35

For details see Appendix XVII.

The consumption for 1931-32 and 1932-33 is compared in the following table :—

Description.	1931-32 Imperial gallons.	1932-33 Imperial gallons.
1. Country liquor—		
Distillery spirits	25,774·3	24,057·5
2. Foreign liquors —		
(*a*) Wines	1,873	1,662
(*b*) Spirits (imported) . . .	6,885	5,428
(*c*) Spirits (made in India) . .	14	54
(*d*) Rum (imported) . . .	112	11
(*e*) Rum (made in India) . .	1,240	1,834*
	10,124	8,989
3. Fermented liquors (beer) —		
(*a*) Indian made	1,16,372	1,04,925
(*b*) Imported	74,005	72,248
Total	1,90,377	1,77,173
4. Opium issued from the Quetta Treasury—		
(*a*) In British Area (in seers) . .	600	515
(*b*) In Kalat State (in seers) . .	63	56
5. Bhang in seers—		
(*a*) In British Area . . .	857·72	763·51
(*b*) In Kalat State . . .	20·00	..
6. Charas in seers—		
(*a*) In British Area . . .	1,323·32	1,212·74
(*b*) In Kalat State . . .	196·00	238·00
7. Ganja in seers	2·67	2·28

*Includes 1,187 gallons imported by troops from United Provinces and 487 gallons supplied to troops by Quetta Distillery.

Charas and opium are smuggled from Afghanistan while contraband country liquor and Bhang are procured from the Kalat State. A certain amount of charas is also illicitly imported from the Kalat State. During the year under report the following cases of smuggling were detected :—

Quetta-Pishin—	
Charas	1
Sibi—	
Charas	1
Bhang	1
Country liquor	5

The details of the drugs and liquor so smuggled are :—

	Seers	Chh.	Tola
Charas from Afghanistan	0	4	0
Charas from Kalat State	0	1	0
Bhang from Kalat State	20	0	0
Liquor from Kalat State	62 bottles.		

During the year under report the following cases of illicit possession of opium and country liquor were detected :—

Quetta-Pishin—	
Opium	1
Sibi—	
Opium	1
Country liquor	1

In addition to the above, one case of illicit distillation was detected in the Quetta-Pishin District. The man at fault was sent up for trial and sentenced.

The measures taken during the year 1927-28 and 1928-29 in respect of sale of opium and charas as mentioned in the report for the year 1928-29 coupled with the strict watch kept over the movements of smugglers by the Excise Department, continued to meet with success in substituting the use of licit for illicit drugs.

There was no change in the rates of duty of opium, hemp drugs and liquors or the selling prices of country liquor.

The total gross income under excise and opium amounted to Rs. 5,74,178 against Rs. 6,01,436. This is inclusive of Rs. 27,121 realised by book transfer on account of duty on Indian-made foreign liquor (Rosa Rum) imported from the United Provinces and beer and whisky imported from Punjab during the year under report. The details of income are given in the subjoined statement :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.
1. Country liquor	3,46,206	3,26,255
2. Foreign liquors —		
(*a*) Malt liquors . . .	86,804	76,222
(*b*) Spirits	48,629	47,874
3. Opium	60,605	54,490
4. Hemp Drugs	59,005	69,313
5. Fines and forfeitures . .	186	24
6. Miscellaneous	1	..
	6,01,436	5,74,178

The gross expenditure was :—

(*a*) Refunds	2,132	143
(*b*) Cost price of opium . .	12,308	10,492
(*c*) Other expenses . . .	29,358	28,325
Total .	43,798	38,960
Net income .	5,57,638	5,35,218

The following statistics will be found in Appendices :—

1. Six Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.
2. Provincial forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail sale of foreign liquors in Baluchistan.
3. Statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.
4. Statement showing the financial result of the New Abkari System introduced in 1909-10.
5. Statement showing the consumption of opium for Veterinary uses in Baluchistan.

The evil effects of administering opium to children have been brought to the notice of the people through the Agency of the Revenue and Levy Staff. There seems to be no ground for believing that this vicious practice is prevalent among the local inhabitants and no instance of it came to light during the year 1932-33.

Salt.—During the year under review no change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

The revenue from local salt stood at Rs. 25 as compared to Rs. 50 for the last year. No direct expenditure was incurred under this head.

Receipts.—The receipts for the year 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 20,10,648 which show a net decrease of Rs. 27,262 as compared with the preceding year's figures which amounted to Rs. 20,37,910. The gross decrease and increase which are distributed over various sub-heads amount to Rs. 1,26,186 and Rs. 98,924 respectively. The principal heads of decrease are as follows :—

	Rs.
Taxes on Income	41,862
Excise	37,425
Stamps	5,588
Police	3,484
Agriculture	6,381
Civil Works	10,108
Receipts-in-aid of superannuation	4,142
Miscellaneous	9,394

The increase has mostly occurred under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	66,972
Works for which no capital accounts are kept	8,567
Interest	5,054
Administration of Justice	11,844
Jails and Convict Settlements	5,600

The main sources of income were "Taxes on Income", "Land Revenue", "Excise" and "Stamps" which contributed 8·1, 38·7, 27·7 and 8·2 per cent. respectively of the total revenue.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 91,79,208 (vide details attached) against Rs. 96,47,822 for the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 4,68,614. This decrease is spread over the various heads of account chiefly the following :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	29,937
General Administration	16,241
Jails, etc. (Voted)	30,940
Police (Voted)	22,588
Political	1,54,631
Frontier Watch and Ward	1,39,746
Education (Voted)	17,712
Irrigation (Voted)	1,68,556
Civil Works (Voted)	1,39,754
Interest on other obligations	28,589
Census (Voted)	35,966

On the increase side the noticeable items are :—

	Rs.
Interest on ordinary debt	1,68,426
Frontier Watch and Ward Works	1,58,324
Irrigation (Non-Voted)	16,865
Superannuation allowances and pensions (Voted).	35,579

The figures under certain heads especially Civil Works, Irrigation, Jails and Convict Settlements, Medical and Public Health and Interest on other obligations will undergo a considerable change after the exchange accounts for March (Final) from the Controller of Military Accounts Baluchistan District have been amalgamated by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues and final accounts furnished.

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total represented by each :—

1. Land Revenue	3·4
2. General Administration	1·2
3. Jails, etc.	1·9
4. Police	12·4
5. Political	14·4
6. Frontier Watch and Ward	27
7. Education	3·5
8. Medical and Public Health	3·2
9. Irrigation (Non-Voted)	2
10. Irrigation (Voted)	1·8
11. Interest on ordinary debts	4·6
12. Civil Works (Voted)	6·3
13. Frontier Watch and Ward—Works	10·2

Veterinary.—The Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Civil Veterinary Department remained on tour for 107 days during the year under report. During this period he visited all the Veterinary Dispensaries and Stallions Stands in the Province except Nushki and Fort Sandeman Dispensaries. He acted as a member of the judging Committee at Sibi Horse Show besides supervising the work of the Cattle Show held at Sibi in February 1933. No Horse Show was held at Quetta during the year under report.

There were 10 Dispensaries working at the close of the year 1931-32 and the number was the same at the end of the year under report.

The total number of cases treated was 27,144 against 23,837 in the preceding year an increase of 3,307. In addition to this the owners of 5,633 animals which could not be brought to the Dispensaries were supplied with medicines and were given medical advice. Two hundred and sixteen castrations were performed during the year against 275 in the previous year.

The number of villages visited by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was 296 against 264 in the preceding year. During these tours they treated 31,353 animals for contagious and 1,013 for non-contagious diseases besides performing 54 castrations and 4,870 inoculations. Corresponding figures for the previous year were 42,993 for contagious diseases, 930 for non-contagious and 79 castrations.

There were 31,353 seizures and 2,979 deaths from contagious diseases during the year against 42,993 seizures and 4,197 deaths in the previous year.

Horse and Cattle show.—Only one Horse and Cattle Show was held at Sibi and that in February 1933. In the Horse Show 681 animals were exhibited against 591 in the previous year. The Show proved a great success. The young stock exhibited this year was remarked very promising and nearly all of them were the produce of our Provincial Stallions. Count Palatine and Foreign Legion the two Thorough Bred Stallions—seem to be betting good stock.

Horse breeding operations.—The number of the Stallions increased during the year under report from 9 to 10. A Thorough Bred Indian Stallion—"Welsh Lad" was purchased during the year.

The total number of mares covered during the year was 355 against 312 in the preceding year.

The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 61,962 against 67,098 in the previous year.

Medical.—The appointment of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan was held by Lieut.-Colonel A. N. Dickson, M.C., M.B., M.R.C.S., I.M.S., from the 1st January 1932 to the 14th March 1932 and by Bt.-Colonel H. Hay Thorburn, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., from the 15th March to the 31st December 1932.

The total number of hospitals and dispensaries working during the year was 49 as against 48 in the preceding year. A Railway Dispensary at Sibi was opened in the beginning of the year while the Railway Dispensary at Bostan was closed on the 31st December 1932. Owing to the transfer

of the Railway Dispensary from Shahrig to Khanai, a small Civil Dispensary was opened as a temporary measure at Shahrig during August 1932. The classification of the Dispensaries is as follows :—

I.—Government	31
II.—State Special (Jails)	2
III.—Local Fund	1
IV.—Private Aided (Dufferin Fund)	3
V.—Private Non-Aided	4
VI.—Railway	8
Total	49

The report on the working of the Medical Institutions in the Province shows a decrease of 7,837 in the number of all classes of patients.

The Church Mission Society Hospitals continued to do excellent work. Their popularity is apparent from the numbers attending which continue to increase.

Anti-rabic treatment was given to 12 patients against 70 in the previous year. Among those treated no case of hydrophobia was reported

The total number of Operations performed was 15,266.

There were 94 cases of small-pox (of which 13 proved fatal) an increase of 54 cases as compared with 1931. The number of persons vaccinated was 52,540 against 18,249 in the previous year.

The laboratory attached to the Civil Hospital, Quetta, continued to perform very valuable service.

In the X-Ray Department 1,059 skiagrams were taken against 852 in 1931—153 patients, entailing 940 sittings, received X-Ray and Electric Treatment.

Two epidemics occurred during the year—one of Cholera and another of small-pox. Energetic measures kept both within bounds.

Police.—Strength and cost.—The strength and cost of the Police were as follows :—

	1931		1932	
	Actual strength.	Cost.	Actual strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin District including Nuski Bolan and Sibi.	1,622	7,65,965	1,610	7,90,560
Zhob-Loralai . . .	705	3,09,821	707	2,99,795
Total .	2,327	10,75,786	2,317	10,90,355

The increase of Rs. 14,569 was due to the drawal of clothing allowance in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Police Force which was surrendered to Government last year.

Additional police.—The number of additional Police employed during the year was 20 against 24 in the preceding year.

Crimes.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 3,540 against 3,408 in the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows :—

District.	1931	1932	Class VI 1932.
Quetta-Pishin	2,947	3,093	2,326
Sibi	93	112	40
Loralai	168	138	91
Zhob	101	106	72
Kalat (Bolan)	84	71	12
Chagai	15	20	2
	3,408	3,540	2,543

Eliminating 2,543 cases in class VI (petty offences and public nuisance) the number of cognizable cases in classes I—V (offences under the Indian Penal Code) totalled 997 against 880 in the preceding year.

The sub-joined table gives the result of the Police working during the year under report :—

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin.	3,093	2,443	79	3,030	2,530	83	66,090	22,813	35
Sibi . .	112	53	47	96	61	63	4,139	605	15
Zhob-Loralai .	244	157	64	197	169	85	5,296	3,292	62
Kalat . .	71	18	25	58	20	34	1,494	463	31
Chagai . .	20	6	30	18	8	44	3,224	1,395	43
1932 .	3,540	2,677	75	3,399	2,788	82	80,243	28,568	35
1931 .	3,408	2,704	71	3,340	2,832	85	64,885	20,169	31

Health.—The total number of men admitted into hospital during the course of the year was 1,325 against 1,879 in the previous year, a daily average of 3·62.

Resignations.—The percentage of resignations accepted was ·69 against 1·76 in the previous year.

Punishment.—The number of men punished judicially and departmentally was 2 and 94 against 7 and 115 in the previous year. The number of men dismissed was 9 compared with 18 in the previous year.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating to Rs. 600 were paid to 31 men during the year.

Denomination.—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) and Muhammadans employed in the Force was 17 and 83 as against 18 and 82 in the previous year.

Education.—Literacy in the Force was 23 per cent. as compared to 21 per cent. in the preceding year.

Shortage of officers and men.—The number of vacancies among Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables at the close of the year was one, eight and twelve respectively.

Conduct and Discipline.—The general conduct and discipline of the force was satisfactory.

Recruiting.—As in the past no difficulty was experienced in recruiting.

Employment of Muhammedans.—The percentage of Muhammedans employed in Ministerial appointments both English and Vernacular, during the year 1932-33 as compared with the preceding year was 73·51 against 77·94 in the lower ranks; 70·16 against 63·43 in appointments of Vernacular Assistants I and II on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120; 44·12 against 42·77 in appointments of Junior Assistants I and II including Sub-Treasurers and Sub-Treasury Accountants on pay varying from Rs. 50 to 120; 30·51 against 27·87 in appointments of Senior Assistants on pay varying from Rs. 125 to 175 and 52.17 against 42.57 in appointments of Superintendents on pay varying from Rs. 250 to 350.

Income-tax.—A comprehensive statement showing details of income-tax in Baluchistan is appended to this report *vide* Appendix XXX.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT IN RESPECT OF PUBLIC WORKS, 1932-33.

I.—Administration.

(*a*) Excluding Railway works generally and Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tahsil the administration of all Public Works including other Irrigation in the Province is under the control of the Chief Engineer, Western Command, Army-in-India, who also performs the duties of the Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The charge was held during the year by Brigadier C. H. Haswell, C.I.E.

(*b*) Engineering works in the Province were inspected during the year by the Engineer-in-Chief, Army Head Quarters.

II.—Buildings and Roads.

(*i*) *Executive.*—All works in connection with buildings and roads are carried out by the Military Engineering Services under the Chief Engineer, except in a few outlying areas, where the work is executed by Political Officers. Works on the few buildings occupied by the Irrigation and Political Departments and all Public Works Department works previously in charge of the Military Engineering Services in the Nasirabad Area, have been entrusted to the Irrigation Department in Baluchistan.

Departmental charges on works carried out by the Military Engineering Services and Irrigation Department are credited to them at the rate of 21½ per cent. for establishment, 1½ per cent. for audit and 1½ per cent. for Tools and Plant.

(*ii*) *General.*—There were very severe floods during the summer, which did considerable damage to both buildings and roads especially in the Sibi and Killa Saifulla Areas.

Practically all the buildings at Killa Saifulla were so severely damaged by floods that their reconstruction was essential, and Government of India have approved the work

at a cost of Rs. 1,75,000, which will be carried out as funds become available. Rs. 50,000 has been allotted for 1933-34 to commence the work.

The question of an alternative site is under consideration.

The buildings at Sibi especially the Police Lines, were also seriously damaged by floods and approximately Rs. 40,000 was expended during the year under report and Rs. 76,000 has been sanctioned for expenditure in the ensuing year for re-construction of buildings in the Police Lines.

The cost of the total flood damage to both buildings and roads has been estimated at Rs. 5,84,000, Rs. 2,60,000 for Roads and Rs. 3,24,000 for buildings. Approximately Rs. 2,00,000 was expended in the year under report.

(*iii*) *Civil Works 41 and XXX Revenues.*—(*a*) The Revenue realized amounted to Rs. 38,501 (figures for the period 1st April to 31st March preliminary, figures for March Final and Supplementary not yet known) as compared with Rs. 48,183 for the previous year.

(*b*) The following Major Works in connection with the Nasirabad Colonization Scheme were in progress :—

	Rs.
(i) Construction of buildings at Usta Mohammad Nasirabad.	
Estimated cost	34,691
Rs. 12,000 approximately was spent during the year under report.	
(ii) Construction of Roads in Nasirabad Area.	
Estimated cost including road machinery	1,62,107
Approximately Rs. 9,410 was the expenditure on road work for 1932-33.	
An expenditure of Rs. 28,160 approximately was incurred on the purchase of Road Machinery.	

(*c*) The table in Appendix 'A' indicates (for the previous and the current year) the capital value of the buildings, Water Supply and Electrical Installations, maintained, and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance including operation of Installations.

(*iv*) *29-A Frontier Watch and Ward.*—(*i*) The major work "Construction of a Militia Post at Gulkach" estimated cost Rs. 69,305 was put in hand during the year. Rs. 69,305 was the expenditure during the year under report.

An additional Rs. 1,000 approximately will be required in 1933-34 to complete the work.

(*ii*) The table in Appendix 'B' furnishes information regarding minor works and maintenance of buildings.

(*iii*) The expenditure on maintenance of Roads is divided between the Head 29-A and 50-M. E. S. The grants excluding funds for flood damages (minor works and maintenance) were reduced to Rs. 5,27,500 as against Rs. 5,58,551 in the previous year under 29-A and the grant under 50—M. E. S. remained at Rs. 3,00,000. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,31,973* including expnediture on flood damages under 29—A and Rs. 2,96,329* under 50—M. E. S. Further Rs. 8,000 was spent on Road experiments, these funds being received from the special funds of the Road Development Account.

The control over roads is vested in the Chief Engineer, Western Command. A list of Roads maintained is given in Appendix 'C'.

(*iv*) The more important improvements carried out during the year were :—

	Cost. Rs.
(*a*) Remetalling, Collasing, also carrying out experiments with Bitumul Cold Emulsion on various lengths of the Khojak Road .	1,40,000
(*b*) Making a motorable track from Panjpai *via* Pir Sikandar village of Kurram and on to Burj Aziz Khan	7,000
(*c*) Experiments on a ½ mile length of the Zhob valley road consisting of surfacing with fuel oil and Bitumen mixture . . .	5,360
(*d*) Realignment and protection works on the Bolan Road	24,000
(*e*) Widening a Blind Corner on the Quetta Kach Ziarat Road	9,000
(*f*) Realignment of and improvements to the Fortsandeman—Gulkach Road .	7,750
(*g*) Bump Elimination, also construction of Crated Causeway on the Zhob road . .	6,657
(*h*) Soling soft patches and widening bad corners Murgha-Faqirzai Road	6,112

* Figure excludes March, Final, and Supplementary.

	Cost. Rs.
(*i*) Widening hill sections and realignment of the Shaighalu Road	12,000
(*j*) Improvements and experiments with Bitumals on Harnai Loralai Road . . .	28,126
(*k*) Construction of a road from Shaighalu to Sharan Joghezai	13,000
(*l*) A "30" Tractor and "35" Grader and Adams Maintainer were purchased and employed on removing road corrugations and cutting road side drains, etc.	

III.—Irrigation.

1. *Executive.*—Irrigation works except in the Nasirabad Tahsil, are carried out by the Provincial Irrigation Department, under the administrative control of the Secretary Public Works Department and the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation and Civil Works are under the executive control of the Assistant Executive Engineer who holds charge of the whole of Baluchistan.

2. *Non-Productive Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—Heads XIII and "16".*—(*a*) The length of open canals was the same as for the previous year, *viz.*, 80·5 miles (9 miles main canals and 71·5 miles distributaries). A further length of 12·60 miles of concrete lined water course channels (*viz.*, Zandra ·44 miles, Nushki 2·72 miles and Siliaza 9·44 miles) was also maintained during the year.

	Main lines. Miles.	Distributaries. Miles.	Total. Miles.
Nari	2½	12	14·5
Khushdil Khan . . .	1½	26	27·5
Shebo-Feeder	..	14·5	14·5
Shebo	5	19	24·0
	9	71·5	80·5

(*b*) The Capital outlay to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 38,65,669. The net expenditure during the year was Rs. 28,991, which was incurred mainly on the project of improving the Khushdil Khan and Shebo canals systems and other new petty works in connection with the Pishin Canals.

The project of improving the Khushdil Khan and Shebo canals systems was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,99,960 to the end of March 1933.

(*c*) *Rabi 1931-32 (sown in 1931 and harvested in 1932) and Kharif 1932.*—The seasons were very favourable for agricultural operations in Pishin canals from January 1932 to May 1932, but in the Sibi District the rainfall was poor as compared with last year. There were heavy rains throughout Baluchistan in July and August 1932 and these, instead of being beneficial to the standing Kharif crops caused loss. These floods also damaged almost all Irrigation works considerably. A sum of Rs. 46,215* was spent on the restoration of the damages.

(*d*) The annexed table indicates the area irrigated.

Particulars.	Area of 3 years ending		During	
	1928-29.	1931-32.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Pishin Canals	2,493	3,779	4,949	4,641
Nari Canals	19,486	17,888	16,059	16,367
Total .	21,979	21,667	21,008	21,008

(*e*) The annexed table indicates the areas of the principal crops irrigated.

Particulars.	Rabi 1931-32. Kharif 1932.		Rabi 1930-31. Kharif 1931.		+ Increase —Decrease.	
	Pashin	Nari.	Pishin	Nari.	Pishin	Nari.
Rabi crops.						
Wheat	3,787	9,770	4,106	8,689	—319	674
Barley	322		249	172	73	
Miscellaneous . .	..		..	235	..	
Total Rabi .	4,109	9,770	4,355	9,096	—246	674

	Rs.
"XIII	13,149
"15"	33,066
	46,215

Particulars.	Rabi 1931-32. Kharif 1932.		Rabi 1930-31. Kharif 1932.		+ Increase —Decrease.	
	Pishin.	Nari.	Pishin.	Nari.	Pishin.	Nari.
Kharif Crops.						
Til	..	..	..	8	..	—8
Lucerne . . .	22·0	..	14	..	+8	..
Palezat . . .	392·0	..	471	71	—79	—71
Indian corn . . .	..	4,602	109	4,728	—109	—126
Miscellaneous . .	10·0	126	..	85	+10	+41
Sabz Khurda . .	108·0	..	..	..	+108	..
Miscellaneous—Chetri .	..	1,869	..	2,071	..	—202
Total Kharif .	532·0	6,597	594	6,963	—62	—366
Total for the year .	4,641·0	16,367	4,949	16,059	—308	+308

(*f*) The area on which Irrigation charges were remitted was 7,922 acres, as compared with 7,859 acres in 1931-32. Of this 1,229 acres are on account of permanent Muafi, in Kurk village on the Nari Canals. The area of crops which actually failed either wholly or patially, therefore amounted to 6,693 acres or 31·8 per cent. of the area sown, as compared with 31·4 per cent. in 1931-32. This was mainly due to bad germination and deficient supply of water in kharif.

(*g*) The annexed table indicates the working expenses and revenue receipts based on the kharif season of 1932 and the Rabi season of 1931-32.

Particulars.	Average of 3 years ending		During the year	
	1928-29.	1931-32.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts	62,080	49,197	38,887	37,800
Working Expenses . . .	43,666	42,669	47,900	96,686
Net revenue .	18,414	6,528	—9,013	—58,886
Percentage on Capital outlay.	0·56	0·20	—0·2	—1·5

The increase in working expenses during the year 1932-33, is due to expenditure incurred on restoration of flood damages and also to the maintenance of Malezai Pumping Plant, which commenced functioning with effect from April 1932.

The gross receipts per acre matured amounted to Rs. 1·8.

Out of the Rs. 2,025-4-0 which remained unrealized on Khushdil Khan Canals at the end of 1931-32, Rs. 400 were realized during 1932-33 and the balance Rs. 1,625-4-0 still remained unrealized at the end of the year.

(*h*) The annexed table indicates the rate of expenditure per acre irrigated.

Particulars.	Area irrigated average of 1930-31 to 1932-33.	Maintenance and Repairs including extensions and improvements inclusive of establishment.		Establishment charges.	
		Average of 3 years 1930-31 to 1932-33.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Average of 3 years 1930-31 to 1932-33.	Rate per acre irrigated.
Unproductive works.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pishin canals .	4,583	49,549	10·8	13,031	2·8
Nari canals . .	16,847	13,995	·83	3,454	·2

(*i*) The estimated value of the crops matured amounted to Rs. 2,77,502 against Rs. 2,40,260 in the previous year which after paying canal and land revenue amounting to Rs. 66,758 left a sum of Rs. 2,10,744 for the agriculturists. The detail of produce according to canals is given below :—

Name of canal.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Pishin canals	83,609	77,444	
Nari canals	1,56,651	2,00,058	
Total .	2,40,260	2,77,502	
Revenue paid	38,887	66,758	Includes Land Revenue Rs. 31,676.
Net for the Zamindars	2,01,373	2,10,744	

3. *Non-Productive works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—Heads XIV and "15".*—(*a*) No major work was executed during the year.

(*b*) The expenditure on minor works amounted to Rs. 13,731. Establishment and other charges, including maintenance, amounted to Rs. 70,699. This sum includes Rs. 33,066, spent on restoration of flood damages, mentioned in para. 2 (*c*) above.

The minor works carried out consisted mainly of the following:—

(i) Construction of mill accommodation on the Surkhab water-course.

(ii) Investigations of Irrigation schemes and observing discharges of Karezes and Artesian wells, etc.

(iii) Various improvements to Irrigation Channels at Fort Sandeman.

(*c*) A sum of Rs. 10,911 was realized from Major Head XIV Revenue, Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

4. The following works were carried out by the Irrigation Department from other than the Baluchistan Irrigation Budget funds:—

(1) Maintenance and distribution of water from the Lehri Khanwah, for Kalat State.

(2) Maintenance of Barnes karez in Quetta for the Civil Department.

(3) Maintenance of Pishin water course for the Civil Department.

(4) 41-Civil Works Central:—

(i) Remodelling and diversion of Barnes karez in Quetta, necessitated on account of collapses caused by the floods of 1932.

(ii) Lining katcha tank at Barkhan.

(iii) Construction of Tahsil buildings at Usta Mohammad and roads in Nasirabad area in connection with the Nasirabad colonization scheme (in progress).

(5) Lloyd Barrage works in the Nasirabad Tahsil Baluchistan, consisting of sub-rectangulation and construction of water courses on behalf of Sind Irrigation Department.

5. *Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tahsil.*—In this area, the work is carried out by the Sind Irrigation Department and water is supplied through distributaries ex. the Desert and Begari Canals.

Desert Canal.

New Head to Desert Canal.—The new head to Desert canal was opened on 25th June 1932 about 10 days later than usual due to the construction of Escape Regulator at mile 3/5 of the new cut. The new head was solely used for feeding Adiowah System.

There was continuous erosion at the mouth of the new cut throughout the Abkalani but fortunately no silt was deposited; on the contrary the bed has scoured by about one foot as compared with that of the last year. The bed at mouth corresponds to 6·5′ of Sarhad.

Old Head to Desert Canal.—Owing to there being active erosion at the mouth of the new cut Desert Canal, the old head was used as a feeder channel for the Desert Canal system with a view to obtain full supply level a little earlier, the channel above the Head Regulator was widened during the Cold Weather which has slightly improved the conditions in this canal.

The whole Desert canal system experienced acute deficiency of water both at the beginning and at the end of the season when internal rotations were resorted to.

The last year's bye river feeding the channel ceased flowing by the beginning of September and consequently the mouth received back water of Bakhtu Dhand. The mouth of the old head corresponds to 3 feet of Sarhad. There had been absolutely no erosion at the mouth.

The regulating gates along karias ex. Uch Rajwah were operated very satisfactorily and were of immense help in the distribution of water. The banks of Uch Rajwah were damaged by hill torrents but were immediately repaired.

Begari Canal.

General.—The New Cut Begari Canal worked extremely well and carried a maximum discharge much in excess of the requirements. This heavy discharge caused much scour both in the bed and sides of the New Cut, but on the other hand it has the advantage of keeping the canal bed in good condition. The position of the feeder channel being the same as last year; the length of the channel has therefore not increased.

The canal was opened on the 2nd June 1932 and was artificially closed on the 1st November 1932.

Breaches.—As the supply in the Begari Canal is abundant throughout the whole season, no gate rotations were operated on the contrary, due to some breaches in the tail portion, the supply was cut off for short period. In order to obtain better control over the regulation and equitable distribution of water on this system, it is proposed to construct a regulator at mile 28 and to provide two feeder channels at this place, and it is hoped these proposals will be carried to maturity very shortly after receipt of sanction to the same by Government.

Rotations.—Owing to munificent supply in the Begari Canal, no gate rotations were operated.

Crops.—The kharif crops along the whole of Begari have been very good and so are the prospects for Rabi.

Khirtar Canal ex. *Lloyd Barrage System.*

The work which was being executed by the Barrage authorities, was completed by the end of December 1931. The canals were tested during the beginning of 1932 and water supply was started from the month of June 1932.

The work of sub-rectangulation and construction of water-courses in the area of the Nasirabad Tahsil, Baluchistan, which is commanded by the Khirtar Canal, was continued by the Baluchistan Irrigation Department.

The total works outlay to end of March 1933, on sub-rectangulation and water-courses was Rs. 49.791, and Rs. 2,22,497 respectively, of which Rs. 14,834, and Rs. 1,27,684 were spent during the year under report.

V.—North-Western Railway, Quetta Division, Administration Report.

General.—The route mileage is 709·24 miles Broad Gauge and 173·84 miles Narrow Gauge.

Permanent Way.—The undernoted Permanent Way renewals were carried out during the year :—

Through track renewals.

	Miles.
(i) Rails and Sleepers renewals—	
Quetta-Chaman Section	4·94
(ii) Sleeper renewals—	
Jacobabad-Sibi Section	0·25
Sibi-Quetta-Chaman Section	14·42
Sibi-Bostan *via* Hurnai Section . . .	11·83
Spezand-Nok-kundi Section	1·65

Yard renewals.

(i) Renewal of iron rails and sleepers in the station yards at Sibi, Abigum, Mach, Hurnai and Shahrigh	2·562
(ii) Renewal of D. and O. plates in Quetta Cantonment	1·14

Casual renewals.

(i) Wooden sleepers	6·202
(ii) 100 lbs. and 75 lbs. SS Steel Sleepers . .	1·44
(iii) Steel trough sleepers 4″ flanged . . .	1·507

Improvements in operation and service.—(*a*) Important works completed during the year 1932-33 :—

(1) Dismantling and re-building staff Quarters at Abigum Peshi and Panir.

(2) Providing 1 × 50400 and 1 × 30000 gallons tanks, etc., etc., at Mach.

(3) Dismantling and rebuilding Rest House, Institute for Europeans, Hospital and Dispensary and Vendor's shop at Mach.

(4) *Dismantling and re-building at Mach—*

(*a*) Public Works Inspector's office and store.

(*b*) Police station and Thana.

(*c*) Station building.

(*d*) Post Office.

(*e*) Office part of engine shed at Mach.

(5) Dismantling and rebuilding 3 units Quarters type Q.30 E.P. for Guards at Sibi.

(6) Dismantling and re-building menial quarters at Mach.

(7) Dismantling and re-building superior staff quarters, etc., at Mach.

(8) Dismantling and re-building 4 units quarters type Q-28/E. at Mach.

(9) Dismantling and re-building 2 units quarters type Q-29/E. at Mach.

(10) Dismantling and re-building 7 units gang huts at mile 199/18-19 between Sar-i-Bolan and Mach.

(11) Dismantling and re-building collapsed gang huts at mile 153/23 and 172/3-4 between Sibi and Nari Bank, and Ocepur and Panir.

(12) Dismantling and re-building collapsed gang huts at mile 176/6 and 179/1 at Panir, and between Panir and Peshi.

(13) Dismantling and re-building collapsed gang huts at mile 193/8 and 196/22-23 between Abigum and Bohar and Mach.

(14) Providing bungalow for Sub-Divisional Officer including out-houses and stores at Quetta.

(15) Dismantling upper storeys and re-constructing ground floor of guards and drivers quarters at Quetta.

(16) Dismantling and re-building one unit police quarters at Dirgi.

(17) Dismantling and re-building one unit Station Master's quarters and 2 units police quarters at Mangi.

(18) Dismantling and re-building two blocks of gang huts Nos. 23 and 24 between Shahrigh and Khost.

(19) Dismantling and re-buliding tunnel hut between Dirgi and Mangi.

(20) Replacing 30,500 gallons tank with new 9,600 gallons H. S. Tank at Shahrigh.

(21) Dismantling and re-building certain buildings at Shahrigh and providing new hospital and Dispensary with quarters for staff at Khanai in lieu of those damaged at Shahrigh.

(22) Dismantling and re-building 2 quarters as per type Q-27/E.P. for Station Master and Assistant Station Master at Mangoli.

(23) Dismantling and re-building 2 quarters as per type Q-27/E.P. for Station Master and Assistant Station Master at Shori.

(24) Dismantling old emergency 4″ connection from Military Supply at Chaman.

(25) Electrical installation at Quetta.

(26) Pipe line from Garm-Ab-Spring to Abigum Station.

(27) Lowering floor of Khojak Tunnel.

(28) Asphalt paving on platform at Quetta Station.

(29) Conversion of power load to electric drive at Quetta.

(30) Electric installation in subordinates quarters at Sibi.

(31) Alterations to ashpit near engine shed and making level line for using stillards at Sibi.

(32) Providing certain accommodation with electric fittings for Railway Hospital at Sibi.

(33) Providing street lights in Loco. and C. & W. menial quarters at Quetta.

(34) Six units quarters type 26-E.P. to replace katcha ones collapsed at Nuttal.

(35) Providing 4′ Armco pipe and 1×8′ bridge No. 21-P at mile 12/15-16.

(*b*) *Works nearing completion*—

(1) Providing tube well at mile 215 in lieu of plant at Dozan with piping to Kolpur released from the existing Dozan Supply.

(2) Proposed pumping arrangements and collecting chamber for supplying Hirok, etc., with water from springs opposite to mile 204 in connection with earthquake damages.

(3) Proposed arrangements for closing 1-10′ arch bridge No. 70-Q at mile 177/3-4 on Sibi-Mach Section.

(4) Providing protection works at Mina Dip on Zhob Valley Railway.

(5) Improving defence towers to certain stations on Zhob Valley Railway.

(6) Providing a siding for engine repairs and shifting Wallington Crane from Quetta to Khanai.

(7) Dismantling and re-building menial quarters, Workshop and superior quarters at Sibi in connection with the flood damages.

(8) Proposed protection works against floods on Putt Section.

(9) Clearance of catch water drains and repairs to bridge, etc., on the whole section Khanai to Fortsandeman.

Flood Damages.—The whole of this Division suffered severely from floods. The estimated cost of damages on this account is Rs. 3·28 lakhs. The damages occurred mostly on the Sind-Pishin Section and Zhob Valley Railway.

Sind-Pishin Section.

The following more important damages were caused by floods on the Sind-Pishin Section.

On 25th and 26th July this section was heavily attacked by floods. On the morning of the 25th many points between miles 11 and 22 were reported to be breached as well as the dip at mile 59/1.

Between 22 hours and midnight the same day breaches occurred at miles 25/17-18, 75/1-2, 66/2-3, 68/17-18.

On 26th reports arrived throughout the day of breaches and damages at mile 8/6-7. There was a heavy scour at bridge No. 239 mile 24/7.

One abutment and one pier were being washed away. Two 30′ and one 20′ girders were as a consequence suspended from the track.

Hindubagh-Nasai Section.

Continuous damage with many culverts completely washed away and large new nullahs formed. The formation in this section is low and the repairs were ordinary though extensive.

Killa Saifulla—Alozai Section.

The first 12 miles were almost completely washed away including numerous high banks (5′ to 10′). All bridges damaged and many entirely washed away. Killa-saifulla station itself was the centre of the storm of August the 9th and 10th. The whole station yard was inundated with 2′ of water which extended for several miles towards Alozai.

Alozai-Shinkai Section.

Mile 108 to 113. } Similar damage occurred as on Killasai-
Mile 116 to Shinkai. } fulla-Alozai Section.

Shinkai-Simzai Section.

Little damage from mile 120 to Tang Haiderzai (mile 127½) from mile 131 to 138 damage is similar to Killasai-fulla-Alozai Section.

Simzai to Fortsandeman Section.

Mile 138 to 140.—Continuous but minor damage-soft formation.

After mile 140.—Isolated damages at numerous places up to Fortsandeman with only one bad section from mile 146 to 147 including 3 bridges.

There were almost daily floods over the Mina Dip for about 20 days including some upto 6′ above rail level.

Spezand-Ahmedwal-Nok-Kundi Section.

15th July 1932.—Dips between Sheikhwasil, Kirdagap and Galangur flooded and silted. Bridge No. 411 at mile 49/6-7 between Kirdagap and Galangur damaged due to heavy rain.

16th July 1932.—Line between mile 63 to 67 sunk due to heavy rain and dips at miles 63/1 and 63/10 silted up. Line between miles 49/6-7, 51/6-7, 50/11-12, 50/22-23, 53/4-5 breached, bank at mile 53 to 53/4 and 55/17-19 badly damaged. Dips between mile 48/18-19 to 54/4-5 badly silted. Extremely heavy damages from mile 72/14 to 78/3.

17th July 1932 to 19th July 1932.—On 17th, 18th and 19th there were heavy damages to this section of line. The Nushki Extension Railway was left to take care of itself and the damage there as anticipated was repaired before the section Spezand to Nushki was through. A material train sent out from Quetta on the 17th could not, due to repeated attacks of flood, flooding and silting dips, reach Nushki until the 22nd.

26th July 1932.—On the night of the 26th water was over the line at three points between Nushki and Ahmedwal and two breaches occurred between Dalbandin and Nok Kundi.

27th July 1932.—On the 27th, damage to dips and banks and breaches occurred at mile 28/3-22, 33/6-1, 34/1-2, 50/22 to 54/4-5 and 70/15-16. 363 Up on 28th ran to Sheikhwasil only. The most serious damage was at mile 33-34 where transhipment of 364 Down was made on 29th and 30th July 1932.

10th August 1932.—In addition to all dips between Sheikhwasil and Nushki being flooded and suffering varying degrees of damage, the line was breached at several points. On the 11th there were further floods and breaches including the section Kanak to Sheikhwasil.

18th January 1933.—Heavy rain on the neighbouring hills resulted in the line being breached at mile 90/20 and 91-7.

Main Line.

On 10th July 1932 the line was breached at mile 216/22 between Kolpur and Spezand when 60′ of bank behind the Up abutment of bridge No. 296-Q was completely washed away mainly due to defective alignment of Zamindars bunds. Through communication was restored on sleeper cribs by 17 hours.

On the night of the 12th and 13th July there were very heavy cloud bursts and spates over nearly all sections of the line, particularly from Kolpur to Sibi. Between Kolpur and Sibi the line was blocked in many places and all communication wires between Hirok and Kolpur were broken at a point where they run at some distance from the track.

The main line was again breached on the 17th evening at approximately mile 161 just below Mushkaf. Through communication was restored the same night. On the 18th there was water over the line between Spezand and Kolpur but only minor damage resulted. On the same day (the 18th) a bridge at mile 281/16 on the single line clear near Gulistan was washed out. Transhipment of 188 Dn/187 Up was effected that day. On 21st there was water over the line and slight damage near Templedera.

From the 25th till the morning of 27th the Putt was under flood. By 26th floods extended for practically the whole way from Sibi to a few miles beyond Tempiedera, approximately 70 miles. As late as the 26th Afternoon water was flowing over the line at a dozen places.

At 2 A.M. on the 26th 5 fruit vans of 102 Down derailed at mile 76/12 between Tempiedera and Jhatpat and later three breaches occurred between miles 76/12 and 76/14. Re-railment and repairs were rendered very difficult by reason of the high floods and soft banks.

In addition to the above, 86 kacha menial quarters, 2 Workshops, 2 latrines at Sibi collapsed. Six units kacha menial quarters also collapsed at Nuttal besides damages suffered by gang huts on the line.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—During the year under review, the peace and good order of the previous year was maintained in the Quetta and Pishin Sub-Divisions. This was due to some considerable extent to the restoration of order in Afghanistan and also to tribal leaders realising and acting up to their tribal responsibilities. Two notorious Achakzai outlaws were captured in Pishin and one of a raiding gang from across the border was shot dead in the Quetta Sub-Division a few miles from Quetta. In the Chaman Sub-Division the Ashezai-Mallezai dispute continued to be a cause for anxiety, but after much concentrated effort the dispute was amicably settled. There were no offences against Government during the period under review.

The following is a brief resume of the more important incidents:—

1. *Reference paragraph 31 of last year's report.*—A special Jirga assembled in Quetta on November 1932 to settle the Ashezai-Mallezai case and after five weeks' strenuous efforts the dispute was brought within range of a workable settlement. It was agreed that immediately after the "Id" a 'Nanawat' from the Mallezai party, supplemented by influential members of the Special Jirga, Local Syed and Sahibzadas should wait upon the Ashezais when they would be given "Purda" according to Riwaj. The parties solemnly swore before the Political Agent to abide by the agreement and were allowed to return to Chaman. On 27th December, however, Gul Amir, Ashezai, fired at and wounded, Muhammad Aslam Mallezai, near Chaman. The Ashezai Maliks who stood surety for Gul Amir were placed under arrest. The breach of the solemn truce entered into in Quetta naturally postponed the final settlement of this intertribal feud.

The Ashezai Mutabirs including Malik Ali Jan were sent to Quetta and placed in detention in the Police lines in February 1933. Soon after this Gul Amir surrendered voluntarily to the Political Agent at Chaman and he too was placed in custody. Arrangements were made in the end of May for all parties to the feud to meet at Chaman the two influential Pirs of Baghdad who reside in Quetta, Pir Jamal-ud-Din and Pir Agha Ali Hyder, at Chaman to discuss a means of settlement. The two Pirs succeeded in reconciliating the two factions, each entirely forgiving the other. This feud was a source of menace to the public peace in the Chaman Sub-Division and it is highly satisfactory to note that with the intervention of the two religious leaders the case has been brought to a settlement which it is hoped will be final.

2. At about 5 on the morning of 6th April 1932, a party of transborder Achakzais surrounded a number of unarmed Taraks encamped two miles from Band Khushdil Khan, shot one of them dead, wounded another and made off with a few donkey loads of goods. The looted property was recovered on the Toba plateau by a party of levies despatched from Chaman, but the raiders succeeded in making good their escape.

3. On the 17th April 1932 Barkat, Shadi and Sahib Khan sons of Barkat, and Shahbaz son of Shadi murdered Lal Khisedar near Spina Tezha levy post in revenge for the murder of Mulla Shadad, Ghaibezai Aman Kahol referred to in para. 14 of last year's report.

4. On the morning of 19th May 1932, a party of some eight transborder raiders lifted a flock of sheep, forty-eight in number, from Hazarganji in Chaman, belonging to Abdul Wahid, Usmanzai-Achakzai, and in charge of the latter's brother, a boy eight years old. Immediately on the receipt of information the owner with two others, all unarmed, set out in pursuit of the raiders and came in contact with them a few miles from the scene of the theft. The raiders opened fire with the result that Muhammad Gul, one of the pursuit party, was wounded in the stomach and the raiders made good their escape leaving eight sheep. The wounded man was admitted into Chaman Hospital where he died. One of the raiders was identified as Said Kakozai, a notorious fugitive from justice from Pishin and it is said that it was he who fired at Muhammad Gul.

5. On the 21st May 1932 Naurak son of Gul Muhammad Ashezai, after making purchases in the Chaman Bazar was returning to his home in Landi Karez when Said and Lal Muhammad, sons of Kashuq Ashezai attacked and stoned him. Naurak fled but was fired upon and a bullet from Said's rifle hit him in the leg. Said and Lal Muhammad escaped across the border.

6. On the 23rd May 1932 a quarrel arose in the Samungli village between certain Brahuis and the local Kasis over a Brahui dancing boy of bad repute. Feeling ran high and a fight ensued as a result of which three Brahuis and one Kasi were seriously injured, one Brahui dying later in hospital.

7. On the 25th May 1932 the bodies of a man and a woman, probably Kakars of Pishin or Quetta Sub-Division were found lying buried near Karez Samand Khan just in the Panjpai shorarud border. Enquiries showed that the couple arrived there from British territory and tracks indicated that two other persons from British territory had followed them and were probably the murderers.

8. Ghulam Muhammad and other Hamidzais of Toba had a dispute with Muhammad Amin and other Hamidzais over some wild pistachio trees. On the 16th July 1932 Muhammad Amin's party cut some branches of the disputed trees and when Ghulam Muhammad's party interfered a quarrel ensued with the result that Muhammad Amin shot and seriously wounded Ghulam Muhammad. The latter was brought to Hospital at Chaman where he died on the 21st July. Muhammad Amin and his brother absconded but two of their party were arrested.

9. On the 29th July 1932 three transborder Achakzais carried off seventeen sheep together with the shepherd from the vicinity of Naurak in Gulistan. They released the shepherd in Manattu near the border and themselves made good their escape into Afghanistan with the animals. The shepherd gave information to the owners in Naurak at 11 A.M. on the 30th July and subsequently to the Naib Tahsildar, Gulistan. Levies were immediately despatched. It was, however, too late and the levies could not get in touch with the raiders who had already escaped into Afghanistan.

10. On the 23rd August 1932 Akhtari and Faiz Muhammad Badinzai-Achakzais living on the Afghan side of the border lifted five camels belonging to a Sulemankhel from Naurak in Gulistan and carried them off to Afghanistan. The owners followed them but they refused to restore the animals without a cash payment. The owner referred the matter to the Afghan Hakim of Debri who refused to intervene without a reference from a British official. Akhtari was the man who was concerned in a number of raids in the Pishin Sub-Division and who was allowed to come to settle his cases but was released on bail on account of ill-health. Orders were issued to get him in through his surety and to proceed against him according to law. On the 20th November 1932, however, information was received that a party of transborder Achakzais headed by Akhtari were out for raiding and were proceeding towards Karbala in Pishin. Levies were immediately despatched and they, assisted by a *Chigha* from Karbala, succeeded in capturing Akhtari and his two cousins.

11. On the 27th August 1932, Malik Ali Jan Ashezai quarrelled with a sub-sectional Mutabir of his, Juma Khan, as the result of which Ali Jan's son broke Juma Khan's arm. The cause of the quarrel was jealousy over Juma Khan's appointment as a member of the Chaman Local Jirga, Ali Jan was sent to Pishin where he was kept under surveillance and was released on production of the actual culprits.

12. On the night of the 31st August 1932 Gazni, Mallezai, with ten other Achakzais, attempted to smuggle 300 sheep from Afghanistan into British territory. Afghan sepoys, however, saw them at about 2 A.M. near Ashraf Thana to the North West of Spina Boldak, about four miles from the border, and opened fire on them with the result that one of the party, Noor Muhammad Ashezai, was wounded in the arm and five sheep were killed. The remainder made good their escape into British territory with the animals. Noor Muhammad was admitted into Chaman Hospital where his arm was amputated.

13. On the 5th September 1932, one Baz Khan, a Yasinzai of Hanna, stabbed and killed Abdul Ghani at Nichari in Quetta and absconded. He was subsequently arrested.

14. On the 10th September 1932 two Badinzais of Chaman lifted four camels from Afghan territory and brought them across the border. The owners reported the matter to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chaman, who summoned the Badinzais and had the animals restored.

15. On the evening of the 22nd September 1932 a raid occurred in Aghbarg near Khuni Talab. The party of raiders who were said to be transborder Pirkanis consisted of eight to twelve persons. They carried off twelve camels but when pursued and fired at by Bazais, left behind three camels and made off with the rest. Information reached Quetta at 2 P.M. next day whereupon the Extra Assistant Commissioner with a party of levies went in pursuit but found that the raiders had crossed the border.

16. A report was received from the Hakim of Afghanistan that about 10th October 1932 a Nurzai Kafila was attacked by five unknown men near Anger in Afghanistan and five men were wounded, nine donkeys killed and Rs. 3,420 Kabuli stolen. The Hakim stated that some of the accused crossed into British territory giving the names of two Achakzais and asked action to be taken.

17. On the 1st November 1932 late in the evening, three unknown Achakzais waylaid three Mallezai Tarins near Mallezai while the latter were returning from Pishin to Mallezai with a camel, and an ox. The badmashes carried them off.

18. On the night of the 3rd November 1932 a party of nine bad characters of unknown identity stole a few pieces of dried meat from the house of a Bazai in the vicinity of Burj Aziz Khan. A party went out in pursuit next morning and come in contact in the hills bordering on the Kalat State. Fire opened from both sides but no one was hit. The thieves eventually made good their escape into State territory.

19. On the evening of 10th November 1932, whilst returning from the hills behind the Murree Brewery where they had been to collect firewood five men of Samungli village encountered a party of ten armed raiders from Shorawak. The raiders captured the villagers and were moving off in search of other loot when they suddenly met a party of eighteen Shikaris and wood cutters from Kirani. One of the Kirani party was ahead of his companions and when threatened, surrendered his shot gun. The second villager was also ordered to give up his gun but as the raider approached to take it he promptly shot the raider dead. This astounded the raiders and they beat a hasty retreat. They opened fire on the villagers from a safe distance but when the villagers returned the fire the raiders disappeared in the darkness.

As they retreated, one of the raiders was heard to cry out in pain as if wounded. The rifle and bandolier of the dead raider was brought to Kirani.

20. On the night of the 24th November 1932 Spinband Levy Thana was burnt by four Kakozais among whom Galat and Khuda Rahim were recognised. One Levy, who was carried off but subsequently released, was present at the time.

21. Shaikai, Kakozai, who was concerned in a number of petty raids on our side of the border was arrested on 29th November 1932 while endeavouring to carry off a camel belonging to a Syed from Hurramzai.

22. In 1920, one Ballo, Kakozai, of Killa Abdulla quarrelled with Shah Pasand, Kakozai, over a piece of land and fled across the border without appearing to the local authorities for redress of his grievances. He was subsequently joined by other Kakozai malcontents. In August 1925, Ballo with a party of about eight men raided the house of Shah Pasand, shot him dead, seriously wounded his brother, killed his ox and made off with some household property of small value. The case remained unsettled upto November 1932, when Berat and Sher Mohammed, brothers of Shah Pasand, went over the border, killed Ballo and succeeded in returning to British territory. Immediately on receipt of information the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, placed them under arrest summoned Sarwar son of Ballo from across the border and eventually succeeded in settling the blood feud in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. Sarwar has now returned to British territory.

23. On the 17th December 1932 a young Achakzai of Gulistan shot two men dead alleging that they had forced him to commit an unnatural offence. The youth surrendered himself to the local authorities.

24. On the 20th February 1933, certain Ashezais and Allezais fell out over the construction of an artificial flood water channel near Chaman and in the fight which followed some men from both sides were wounded. The Naib Tahsildar who proceeded to the spot dispersed the parties and brought in hostages from each faction in order to stop further breaches of the peace.

25. On the night of the 25th February 1933, some bad characters fired at the house of Mohammed Yar, Pir Alizai residing in Killi Pir Alizai in the Pishin Tahsil and killed his camel.

26. On the night of the 5th March 1933, a quarrel arose between K. S. Abdul Qadir Khan Bazai and his men on one side and Abdul Wahid Khan Kansi and his men on the other, over the Nauhissar Viala in the Quetta Tahsil. A fight ensued with the result that the Khan Sahib and his son and Abdul Wahid and Abdul Razaq, Kansis, were wounded and admitted into the Quetta Civil Hospital. The parties were bound over to keep the peace till the final disposal of the case.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

27. *Criminal Justice.*—During the year under review 713 cases were disposed of as compared with 1,165 in the previous year. The number of persons charged with offences was 1,875 against 2,234 in the previous year. Of these 694 persons were either discharged or acquitted, 854 were convicted and 217 awaited their trial at the close of the year, and 110 escaped, died or were transferred to parts of the District.

Of the convicted, 315 were sentenced to imprisonment, 584 to fine, 26 were ordered to furnish security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour and 9 were expelled from the District. These figures include 80 persons who were sentenced to both fine and imprisonment.

The reason for such a large number of acquittals, etc., is that in the majority of cases compromises were effected resulting in acquittal or discharge of the accused.

The total amount of fines (including compensation) imposed was Rs. 4,929 against Rs. 14,340 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 1,256 were recovered and credited into the Treasury and Rs. 2,598 were paid by way of compensation to the aggrieved parties.

During the year under review 18 applications for revision including 3 pending from last year were before the Courts. Of these 3 were rejected, in 2 the sentence was altered, in one further enquiry was ordered and 10 remained pending at the close of the year.

28. *Civil Justice.*—During the year under review there were 436 cases including 143 pending from the last year, which were referred to Councils of Elders against 626 in the previous year. Of these 311 were disposed of leaving 125 pending at the close of the year. Of the number disposed of, 116 related to money or movable property, 57 were matrimonial cases, 73 related to land and water, and 65 were of a miscellaneous nature.

There were 27 (including 12 pending from last year) applications for revision during the year as compared with 24 in the previous year. Of these only 14 were disposed of, leaving 13 pending at the close of the year. Of those disposed of, in 10 the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed and in 4 reversed.

The working of the Jirgas was satisfactory on the whole.

29. *District Levies.*—The total strength of the District Levies as it stood on 31st December 1932, was 456 as against 435 in the preceding year, while the total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,93,041. The increase in the number of and expenditure on Levies was mainly due to the transfer of the Shararod Levies from the Chagai to the Quetta District. The working of the Levies during the year under report was on the whole satisfactory.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes—Marris and Bugtis.—The Joint Jirgas held at Fort Munro early in September 1932 were dissolved on account of strained relations existing between the Dera Ghazi Khan officials and their Tumandars, and it was on this account that very few cases were settled by the Jirgas.

2. *Marris.*—A son was born to the Marri Nawab on the 15th December 1932 by the daughter of His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

On the 27th November 1932 one Amir son of Said Khan Shaheja Marri was killed by Shado, etc., Nauthani Bugtis in the Lehri illaqa of the Kalat State.

In the last week of February 1933 one Jaro son of Rahm Ali Shaheja Marri, an old absconder, came to village Girsani (Kohlu Sub-Tahsil) in order to avenge himself by murdering Fazil Marri with whom he was on terms of enmity. The latter was not in his house that night but his son, who was sleeping on his father's bed was shot dead.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and the Political Agent toured in the Marri country in the first and second weeks of March 1933. The tour was a great success as it afforded an opportunity to the people to represent their grievances personally to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General.

The Marri Nawab appears on the whole to have managed his tribe successfully.

3. *Bugtis.—Reference paragraph 3 of last year's report.*—The orders passed by the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner on the report were duly carried out and resulted in considerable improvement in the state of affairs. The Shambani section of the tribe which had demanded, and had been refused, a separate Tumandari remained recalcitrant and it was found necessary to keep certain of their leading men under restraint in Sibi.

Towards the end of November 1932 a Jungle Mondrani Bugti committed adultery with the wife of Nabi Bakhsh Mondrani. The woman escaped and took shelter with Baland Khan Muqaddam of Mondranis. The relatives of Nabi Bakhsh went to Baland Khan's house and demanded the woman in order to kill her, but the latter refused to hand her over. As a sequel a serious fracas took place between Giandrani and Darwani sub-sections of the Mondrani Bugtis. Three men were seriously and five slightly injured on the Giandranis side and one fatally wounded while two were seriously and four slightly wounded on the Darwanis' side.

In December 1932 the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General toured in the Bugti country. The visit was a great success, as it afforded an opportunity to the people personally to represent many cases.

On the 15th January 1933 Sardar Bahadur Sohrab Khan, younger brother of the Bugti Nawab, died of pneumonia at Dera Bugti. The deceased was faithful and loyal both to the Nawab and to Government.

4. *The Administered Area.*—Economically the year was normal. Rainfall was fair and the condition of the crops remained satisfactory on the whole. The zamindars in the Nasirabad Tahsil, however, experienced difficulty in disposing of their grain satisfactorily owing to the general trade depression and due to their consequent impoverished state they were granted 33⅓ per cent. remission of Kharif demand for 1931-32 and 25 per cent. remission of Rabi demand for 1932-33 besides suspension on a large scale for one year of Taccavi instalments.

The most important feature of the administration of this area was in connection with the opening of the Khirtar Branch of the Sukkur Barrage which brought about a radical change in irrigation conditions in Western Nasirabad. A zamindar will now be able to cultivate ¾th of his holding annually as against less than a quarter in the past.

Owing to rain extensive floods came in Nasirabad on the 10th July 1932. The Protective Band at Jhatpat was partially breached and the Civil Station flooded in several places without any loss.

Heavy rain fell at Sibi on the night of the 24th July 1932 causing abnormal floods in the jungal area. Several houses collapsed entailing considerable loss to Governmnt and private property. All possible assistance was rendered to the victims. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

An earthquake shock lasting for about twenty seconds was felt at Sibi on the night of the 19th August 1932. No damage was done.

Some earthquake tremors were felt at Ziarat, Shahrig and Harnai on various dates in the year but there was no loss to life or property.

The behaviour of the Pathan tribe in the Sibi District was exemplary.

5. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The following table contrasts the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation:—

	1931.	1932.
1. Civil	1,723	1,717
2. Criminal	3,049	3,216
3. Revenue and Miscellaneous	407	361
4. Revisional Cases		15
Total	5,179	5,309

In all 759 persons were punished for criminal offences against 657 in the last year while the number of persons called upon to furnish security was 225 as against 252.

The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 57,058, as against Rs. 1,09,363, in the previous year. Realizations amounted to Rs. 26,360 of which Rs. 12,833. were credited into the Government Treasury while the balance Rs. 13,527 were paid to the parties as compensation.

6. *Levies.*—The number of levies employed at the close of the year was 628.

Expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,01,585 against Rs. 3,02,506 in the previous year.

The conduct of the levies remained good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The behaviour of the tribes was satisfactory. The following cases however deserve mention:—

1. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Nawab Khan, Luni, died on the 1st April 1932 leaving eleven sons, the eldest of whom Mir Gauhar Khan was recognised by the Luni tribe as their Sardar. A quarrel arose between these brothers over the distribution of the estate but was settled amicably.

2. Koda Ram, a shopkeeper of Naharkot in the Barkhan Tahsil, was murdered on the 3rd May 1932 betwen Naharkot and Barkhan. The motive was robbery. Musa Chanal and Saidan Khetran suspected of the offence were arrested and were under trial when the year closed.

3. A long standing dispute between the Nathozai and Shabozai Dumars in the Sinajawi Tahsil was settled in May 1932. The leaders of these two main sub-sections, Khan Sahib Payo Khan and Haji Paind Khan, accepted the Razinama on behalf of their followers. Haji Paind Khan abided by the terms of the Razinama but Khan Sahib Payo Khan started fresh intrigues and has done his best to render the Razinama unworkable. Both the sections however were well under control and nothing untoward happened.

4. As a result of a clash between the Masoori Bugtis and Hadiani Legharis near Rakhni in the Barkhan Tahsil on the 12th June 1932 a Hadiani was killed.

5. On the 10th July 1932 Mian Khan Nanda a leading Khetran, his wife and Amir Nanda, residents of Karecha in the Barkhana Tahsil, were murdered. Subsequently Massu and Sallar; Bugtis, were arrested and confessed to having committed the crime, the motive being an old feud.

6. On the 23rd January 1933 the Patwari at Rakhni reported that the dead body of a Shinwari was found near Uchri in the Barkhan Tahsil. From enquiries it appeared that the deceased was killed by Lal, a Durkani Gurchani, who was also wounded in the leg. Lal was admitted into the Barkhan Hospital where he died of his wounds.

7. The old feud between the Machhranis and Tolianis, two sections of the Khetran tribe again became active. The Tolianis were the aggressors in the latest murder. This party headed by Said Ali Toliani attacked two Machhranis near Barkhan on the 27th January 1933 one of whom, Amir, was wounded and subsequently died in Hospital. Three Government rifles were given to the Machhranis, for their protection and efforts made to arrest the absconders who are believed to be hiding in the Shirani country.

8. Two men were looted on the Murgha-Musakhel Road on the 1st February 1933, by four raiders. Malik Jan Gul pursued the badmashes with fifteen armed men and overtook them near Sheran village situated on the Musakhel-Marani border. The pursuit party opened fire and the raiders bolted into the Marani country in the Zhob District abandoning the looted property. On his way back Malik Jangul found a dead body which could not be identified.

9. Another fight took place near the shrine of Shah Muhammad in the Barkhan Tahsil between the Dahmani Khetrans and Halilani Marris on the 12th March 1933, but no one was seriously injured.

10. A fight took place near Hajikot in the Barkhan Tahsil on the 13th March 1933 between three Mohamdani-Marris and twelve Kasmani-Khetrans. No one was seriously injured.

11. Khan Bahadur Mir Sohrab Khan Mazarani Khetran and his party continued their defiant attitude towards Government. Certain conditions on which they could return were laid down but not accepted. Subsequently Khan Sahib Sobdar Khan and Malik Mir Khan furnished the required securities and were allowed to return in March 1933. Khan Sahib Sobdar Khan is reported to have brought about a reconciliation among the Mazarani leading men now residing in Hajikot, *i.e.*, Babal Khan, Baz Muhammad, Taj Muhammad, Muhammad Akbar and the Khetran Sardar.

12. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of Jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below:—

Original.	Disposed of during 1931.	Disposed of during 1932.	Increase.	Decrease.
Criminal	1,399	1,060	..	339
Civil	1,333	1,307	..	26
Execution	830	763	..	67
Miscellaneous Cases . . .	895	799	..	96
Total .	4,457	3,929	..	528
Revision Applications—				
Criminal	10	19	9	..
Civil	9	8	..	1
Total .	19	27	9	1

13. Fines imposed in political cases amounted to Rs. 98,302 against Rs. 86,656 in the preceding year. Total realisations including arrears amounted to Rs. 6,789, against Rs. 18,332, in the previous year. In many cases compensation was made payable by instalments. The fines are almost always awarded as compensation, *viz.*, blood money, value of the property stolen or looted, etc. Of the sums realised Rs. 1,447 was paid as compensation and a sum of Rs. 1,743 is in deposit for payment to the heirs of Ghulam Yasin driver of a lorry which was attacked near Wahar by Nadarkahols. The balance was credited to Government as fines. The decrease in the amount of realisations is due to universal depression.

14. The number of persons punished during the year was 479 against 696 in the year 1931. The number of persons required to furnish securities for good behaviour or for keeping the peace was 266 compared with 277 in the year 1931.

The working of the Jirgas was satisfactory.

15. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—An additional non-delivery Post and Telegraph Office was opened in Loralai Town in November 1932.

16. *District Levies.*—The total number of permanent levies at the close of the year stood at 449. The expenditure on account of their pay including Khana Nashini Allowances amounted to Rs. 1,85,336 against Rs. 1,87,427 in the preceding year. The travelling allowance of Levy Muharrirs amounted to Rs. 399.

17. *General.*—The year under report was not very good from the agricultural point of view. Owing to general depression prices continued to remain low.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

1. *General attitude and conduct of tribes.*—The conduct of the Zhob tribes was good and the list of offences not excessive. No interference with the railway was reported during the year.

Seventy-two more outlaws have returned and settled down since the report for the year 1931-32 while others are expected to come in at the beginning of next winter. Many cases have been decided and efforts are being made to get the remainder settled by Jirgas.

2. During the year there were disquieting rumours regarding the activities of certain Afghan tribes against the Amir of Afghanistan. Several Mulki Generals visited the Zhob District in order to impress upon the people of the border their responsibility for assisting the Amir in case of emergency.

3. On the 15th September Sheikh Gulbaz a Mistri of the Military Engineering Service was kidnapped on the Fort Sandeman—Gulkach road by one Lalai Mandokhel and two Sulemankhel, but he was brought back safely on the 2nd October.

4. On the 25th October the same man was again kidnapped on the same road by Qalandar, Bangav, Abdul Ghani, Nawar, Lawang and Jabbar Minzai Sulemankhel but was brought back on the 3rd November. Bangav was killed by a pursuit party.

5. On the 10th November a Nasir was killed by some Sulemankhel on the Loralai road some three miles from Fort Sandeman. In retaliation for this a Nasir lashkar attacked some sulemankhel living at Wiala on the 11th November but was repulsed without any casualty on either side.

6. On the 21st January some Khoidadkhel dacoits kidnapped Sepoy Zarghun Shah of the Zhob Militia while he was grazing Militia goats near Sambaza post but he managed to escape and returned to Sambaza. A party of the Militia went in pursuit of the raiders and after exchanging a few shots recovered the goats. As a result of this fight Naik Abdul Aziz was slightly wounded.

7. On the 3rd February two Khoidadkhel Sulemankhel fired at the Gulkach post slightly wounding a sepoy. The Militia returned the fire killing one man and severely wounding the other and captured two rifles.

8. On the night of the 15th February some Sulemankhel carried off twenty donkeys belonging to Haripals. A Haripal "chigha" went in pursuit but lost one man killed as the result of a fight with the raiders.

9. On the night of the 16th February Nazak Mardanzai with eight armed dacoits attacked Railway gang hut No. 36 and carried off a mate Jemadar named Fazal Dad. The Jemadar was brought back on the 25th February.

10. On the 29th March fourteen cows and bullocks belonging to the villagers of Khojakzai near Kharwandi in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil were stolen by some unknown Sulemankhel. A pursuit party went after the raiders and succeeded in recovering the stolen animals without any loss of life on either side.

11. On the morning of the 31st March three armed Sulemankhel looted a Hazara gang camp at Khuni Brunj. The raiders escaped as no report was made to the Militia at the Miralikhel post to enable them to turn out in time.

12. Janan, Safarzai of Killa Saifulla, who was in confinement in Kandahar, was tried by the Afghan Government and sentenced to death.

13. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulations.*—The total number of cases that came before the courts during the year 1932 was 1,406 against 1,517 in 1931. During the year 211 persons were punished as against 105 in the previous year and 238 persons were called upon to furnish security. Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 17,419, as compared with Rs. 30,120, in the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,595, was due to Government and the balance payable to injured parties as compensation. In the year under report Rs. 21,666. were recovered on account of fines as against Rs. 17,721 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of offences is noteworthy and it is hoped that the conclusion of a new form of agreement for the settlement of cases between our tribes and the Sulemankhel will result in a further decrease of serious crime.

14. Joint Jirgas with the Sulemankhel were held at Sambaza from 18th to 25th November. 169 cases were placed before this Jirga and of these eighty-four were decided and eighty-five postponed to future Jirgas.

15. The annual Zhob-Loralai-Dera Ismail Khan Joint Jirgas were held at Fort Sandeman in March. Sixteen cases came up for settlement of which seven were settled.

16. *District Levies.*—The total number of permanent Levies and Scouts at the close of the year was 732. Expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 2,66,293, including Rs. 5,580, for Postal Levies. Travelling allowance of Levy Muharrirs amounted to Rs. 221-6-0. The conduct of Levies was good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

17. *Zhob-Militia. Personnel (Men).*—The Corps was kept under strength by fifty men throughout the year due to retrenchment. Good recruits were always available for enlistment.

18. *Wireless.*—The Militia has one non-portable set at Headquarters and three portable sets are at Murgha Faqirzai, Gulkach and Sambaza. Another portable set has been ordered for the summer post at Ashewat. The sets have worked efficiently.

19. The following posts were held by the Zhob Militia:—

Lower Zhob—

Moghal Kot.
Mir Ali Khel.

Sambaza.

Gul Kach, occupied on 18th September 1932.

Shaighalu.

Mani-Khawa.

Upper Zhob—

Sharan Jogezai.

Murgha Fakirzai.

Ghwal Haiderzai.

Loeband (Mir Afzal Karez) from 25th April to 10th October 1932.

Ashewat, from 30th April to 11th October 1932.

20. Road communication has been improved during the year. One new road was made from Shaighalu to Sharan, but some very sandy stretches make it impassable for lorries.

The road Sandeman to Oomzha and Pasta has not been kept up and is impassable.

21. Special attention was given to Musketry. Results were good and the Musketry of the Corps reached a high standard.

22. The Discipline of the Corps was very good during the year under review, and there was an absence of serious crime.

23. The general health of the Corps was good.

24. *General.*—During the year under report the Railway line was frequently damaged by floods and train services between Killa Saifulla and Fort Sandeman subjected to interruptions.

25. The health of the people was generally good but there were a few cases of small-pox, Pneumonia and Influenza.

APPENDIX V.

BOLAN SUB-DIVISION INCLUDING THE PORTION OF THE QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY WHICH LIES IN THE KALAT AGENCY.

1. *District Levies.*—The number of Levies employed at the close of the year was 144, the same as last year. The distribution was also the same.

The total expenditure on their maintenance was Rs. 56,672 against Rs. 56,628 last year.

The levies performed their duties satisfactorily.

2. *Civil and Criminal Justice (Jirgas).*—Twenty criminal and fifty-seven civil cases were decided through the agency of Jirgas during the year under report as under:—

	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Decided during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Criminal	2	30	20	12
Civil	30	37	57	10

3. *Attitude of tribes.*—The attitude of the tribes continued satisfactory.

APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The Mengal, Badini and Jamaldini tribes remained on unfriendly terms.

2. The Sinjerani Sardar continued to exercise a good influence over his tribe.

3. The year was peaceful and no serious outrage took place from across or within the border though the following events are worth mentioning:—

(1) On the 16th July 1932, an armed party of ten unknown men was encountered a few miles north-west of Nok-Kundi their intention apparently being to raid the weekly passenger train or Lorries running between Nok-Kundi and Mirjawa. Pursuit parties of the Chagai Levy Corps were sent out in various directions and tracks were picked up indicating that the raiders were moving towards Siahdik. Unfortunately heavy rain obliterated the tracks and the pursuit had to be abandoned.

(2) On the 17th January 1933, a party of five transborder outlaws (Pirkanis) carried off a flock of sheep belonging to one Lal Bakhsh a Dashtakzai Mengal of Band Shoven and kidnapped his small son who was tending the flock. A pursuit party of Mohammad Shahis and Mengals went after them and a fight occurred in which one Noor Mohammad of the pursuit party was wounded. Eventually the boy was rescued and ten sheep recovered—the outlaws making good their escape across the border with twenty sheep.

(3) Information was received from the Thanedar Kishingi on the 7th February 1933 that a party of transborder outlaws were making towards Galangur and Kishingi. A detachment of fifty men of the Chagai Levy Corps was immediately sent out to occupy the routes leading to these places with instructions to intercept and deal with the gang and if possible prevent them from crossing into Kalat State. It was later reported that the raiders consisting of eight transborder bad characters had wounded a Kalandrani near Panjpai and after stealing a few goats had crossed the border.

4. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 230 (Civil 109, Revenue fifty-three, Criminal sixty-eight) as against 165 for the year 1931. Of these cases nine were decided by reference to Shariat as under:—

Civil	3
Revenue	5
Criminal	1

5. The total amount of fine imposed during 1932 was Rs. 644. A sum of Rs. 436 was recovered out of which Rs. 5 was paid on account of compensation and the balance credited into the Treasury.

6. In almost all cases the findings arrived at by Jirgas were accepted. The findings of *Shara* are practically never disputed.

7. *District Levies.*—The tribal responsibility scheme of the Frontier and District continued to work very satisfactorily. Owing to financial stringency the services of one Duffedar and seven Sowars of the Gwalishtap tribal Levies were brought under reduction with effect from 1st January 1933.

8. *Chagai Levy Corps.*—The Assistant Political Agent, Kalat and of Chagai continued to be Commandant of the Corps.

9. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant Ahmed Yar Khan from the Adjutancy was not filled, the duties of that appointment being performed by the Commandant. To assist him, however, a new post of Rissaldar Major was created.

10. Peace and quiet prevailed in the District and along the extended line of Afghan and Persian borders for which the Chagai Levy Corps is responsible.

11. The Mekran Levy Corps Garrison at Sohtagan was transferred *en bloc* to the charge of the Corps with effect from 1st March 1933.

12. The usual musketry practices were carried out towards the close of the year with satisfactory results.

13. *General.*—No change in the Quetta-Ahmedwal train service occurred during the year except that the Kishingi Railway Station was opened for traffic with effect from 1st March 1933 and Galangur Station was closed from that date. There was no change in the rates of railway fare and freight.

14. In October Sardar Jiand Khan, Yarmohamedzai, Damani, together with his son and some thirteen others arrived at Dalbandin and stated that they were taking refuge in British territory from the oppression of the Persian Authorities. They have been permitted to reside on their ancestral lands near Gwalishtap on giving guarantee that they will not use British territory as a base for raiding.

B.—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

KALAT STATE.

General and Political.—The outstanding event of the year was the visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon in connection with the installation of His Highness the Khan. His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy on the 25th April 1932 and the visit was returned the same day. The Installation Darbar was held on the Quetta Gymkhana grounds on the 26th April 1932. On this occasion His Highness the Khan announced:—

1. The abolition of "begar";
2. The removal of restrictions on traffic in agricultural produce and other commodities;
3. An increase in the number of schools and hospitals in the State, so far as State funds admitted.

His Highness gave a State banquet in honour of Their Excellencies on the 26th April 1932. On the 27th idem Their Excellencies, accompanied by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and his staff, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, and other distinguished guests, were entertained by His Highness to lunch at Mastung.

His Highness the Khan held a Darbar at Quetta on the 3rd May 1932 in connection with his installation at which the customary khillats were awarded to State Officers, Sardars, etc. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and the Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and of Chagai District attended the Darbar as guests of His Highness.

His Highness was made a G. C. I. E. on the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, 3rd June 1932. The investiture ceremony was performed in Delhi on the 3rd March 1933.

The 62nd birthday of His Highness the Khan was celebrated in a befitting manner at Kalat on the 3rd July 1932.

During the months of October and November 1932, His Highness, accompanied by Shahzada Ahmad Yar Khan and the Wazir-i-Azam, made an extensive tour in Jhalawan and Mekran and thus had an opportunity to study the state of affairs for himself.

2. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General paid a visit to Dhadar on the afternoon of the 22nd February 1933.

3. The Royal Air Force carried out a demonstration flight in Mekran during October 1932.

4. *Administration of Land and Water.*—The total land revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 2,99,288 against Rs. 2,45,105 for the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 54,183. Prices were not very favourable during the year as compared with last year.

5. *Legislation and Protection.*—1,400 criminal, civil, revenue and miscellaneous cases were disposed of by the Wazir-i-Azam during the year, while 252 cases were decided by Niabat Courts including the Naib Wazir-i-Azam. These cases were decided by jirga, arbitration, Shariat and compromise.

6. *Jails and Lock-ups.*—The total number of convicts and under-trial prisoners confined in the Jail at Mastung and in various lock-ups was 134 and 249 respectively.

7. *Military Forces.*—The strength of His Highness the Khan's irregular troops was 255 as against 245 and that of the State levies 590 against 667 during the preceding year.

8. *Weather and Crops.*—The Jowari crop was greater than last year, while wheat sown in irrigated areas was about the same. The unirrigated harvest was very poor.

9. *Irrigation.*—The Lehri-Khanwah scheme was continued during the year and cost the State Rs. 5,436 for repairs. Free labour estimated at Rs. 10,000 was supplied by the zamindars. Heavy floods washed away many embankments and considerable water found its way towards Sind. Thanks to the timely excavation of a new water course called Azim Wah, the inhabitants of some villages in Lehri Niabat who had left their homes returned and cultivated their lands on an extensive scale.

10. *Trade.*—Imports into and exports from Pasni amounted to Rs. 6,38,226 and Rs. 2,17,119 against Rs. 6,36,636 and Rs. 3,23,253 during the preceding year. The decrease in the value of exports was due to general trade depression and to a somewhat poor fishing season. Imports from and exports to Persia *via* Pasni totalled Rs. 12,314 and Rs. 41,204 against Rs. 13,295 and Rs. 41,200 respectively during last year. The income from customs duty levied at all ports amounted to Rs. 79,915 against Rs. 78,610 last year.

11. *Communications.*—The various fair-weather roads in the State were maintained in good order and the work of construction of a new road linking the Kalat-Panjgur trunk road at Jangal with the Khozdar-Awaran road at Gresha was put in hand at the close of the year.

12. *Revenue and Finance.*—Statistics of revenue and expenditure for the year under review are given below:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1931-32	11,65,298	12,95,969
1932-33	11,90,975	14,25,579

The increase of Rs. 1,29,610 in expenditure was due mainly to special expenditure incurred in connection with the Installation Darbar, His Highness' tours and on development schemes, etc. The income of the province of Mekran which is included in the income of the Kalat State, amounted to Rs. 1,76,513 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,44,194 a net saving of Rs. 32,319.

The credit balance of the State amounted to Rs. 35,17,338 at the close of the year against Rs. 35,31,943 in the preceding year showing a decrease of 14,605. Of the credit balance, a sum of Rs. 30,00,000 is invested in Government Securities and the State also holds shares to the value of Rs. 3,00,000 in the Quetta Electric Supply Company Limited, while a sum of Rs. 1,29,990 was outstanding at the close of the year on account of taccavi and other advances.

13. *Hospitals.*—The State maintains the following dispensaries:—

1. Mastung	In Sarawan.
2. Khozdar	In Jhalawan.
3. Bhag	In Kachhi.
4. Gandawa	
5. Lehri	
6. Turbat	In Mekran.
7. Pasni	

During the year, 98,841 patients were treated against 118,481 in the preceding year. In addition to these dispensaries there are Government Hospitals at Kalat, Panjgur and Mand and a Church Missionary Society Hospital which is located at Mastung Road during the summer and at Dhadar during the winter months.

14. *Education.*—There are the following schools for boys in the State:—

1. Mastung Middle School	In Sarawan.
2. Kalat Middle School	
3. Pringabad Primary School	
4. Wali Khan Primary School	
5. Khozdar Primary School	In Jhalawan.
6. Dhadar Primary School	In Kachhi.
7. Bhag Primary School	
8. Gandawa Primary School	
9. Lehri Primary School	
10 Turbat Primary School	In Mekran.
11. Panjgur Primary School	
12. Pasni Primary School	

The total number of students on the rolls was 718 against 722 last year.

15. *State Stud.*—There was no epidemic disease among the animals of the stud during the year and their general condition was good. Some horses competed in the Quetta Races and won stakes amounting to Rs. 789 while in the Sibi Horse Show rewards aggregating Rs. 492 were awarded to State horses and young stock.

Mekran Levy Corps.

16. *Strength.*—The strength of the Mekran Levy Corps at the close of the year was twelve Indian Officers and 440 other ranks. The Jamaldini platoon at Sohtagan post continued to be attached to the Mekran Levy Corps till 1st March 1933 when it was transferred to the Chagai Levy Corps.

17. *Discipline.*—The discipline and spirit of the Corps were good throughout the year.

18. *Detachments.*—The following was the normal distribution of the Mekran Levy Corps during the year:—

1. Panjgur Headquarters.
2. Grawag post.
3. Gar post.
4. Parom post.
5. Turbat post.
6. Mand post.
7. Suntsar post.
8. Sohtagan post.
9. Kalat.

19. *Health.*—The health of the Corps was satisfactory and no infectious disease occurred during the year.

A Naik and a Sepoy died at Panjgur on the 24th January and another Sepoy on 11th February 1933.

A Sepoy of the Jamaldini platoon of Sohtagan post died at Nushki on 20th December 1932.

APPENDIX VIII.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

Though the year under review was free from serious disturbances the following incidents are worthy of mention:—

1. On the 5th July a small armed party of recalcitrant sons and near relatives of the Kurd Sardar, led by his son Hussain, took up a position among the hills near Dasht with the apparent intention of raiding the Sardar's house. Hussain had been wanted for some months in connection with alleged thefts of cash from his father's house. The Sardar sent out a party which included his eldest son, Mohamed Yakub, to remonstrate and at the same time requested the help of Rissaldar of Levies at Dasht. The Rissaldar and four or five levies went out to arrest the ringleaders, but Mohamed Yakub and his men sympathised with the recalcitrants. The gang fled after firing eight rounds on the levies, fortunately without hitting anybody. The Political Agent visited Dasht the following afternoon and investigated the occurrence. With the help of the Quetta Police and two local men who knew where the Sardar's sons and their associates were likely to be found, he effected the arrest of Dinar Khan and four other members of the gang in the Quetta bazar the same evening. Hussain, however, escaped to Dhadar but was arrested a few days later by the Political Agent's Headquarter Levies. While he was being escorted by Kalat State levies to Mastung Jail, Hussain escaped at Spezand Railway Station. He remained at large for five months and then with six companions raided the house of his father at Dasht and stole Rs. 8,000 in cash and other property. An energetic pursuit was organised in co-operation with the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi authorities and the Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, and Hussain was eventually run to earth in February at Jacobabad. He was imprisoned at Sibi and transferred in March to Quetta where on the 25th March he escaped again and remained in hiding until June. He was re-arrested near his father's house by the Indian Assistant Bolan, thanks entirely to the co-operation of Khan Sahib Ghulam Nabi and certain other Kurd Sardarkhel. No less than fifty-seven of Hussain's associates and harbourers during the period of over a year and a half were tried by a special jirga at Quetta in the spring and many of them convicted and punished; Hussain himself will be tried by the same special jirga in September next.

2. Five Brahuis under the leadership of Abdur Rahman Zarakzai, who had been extradited to Sind in connection with certain dacoities, escaped from Police custody near Sukkur on 15th July 1932. He took three rifles with him. The gang made for Jhalawan where they were at first assisted by the Zarakzai Sardar. The matter was taken up with the Kalat State and as a result of pressure brought to bear on the Zarakzais, Abdur Rahman and his associates took refuge in Sind and Sibi territory between Jacobabad and Jhatpat. From this stronghold they committed two more raids. In spite of concerted

measures taken by the Kalat, Sibi and Jacobabad authorities. Abdur Raman is still at large, chiefly owing to the assistance given him by powerful friends in Sind and the Nasirabad tahsil of Sibi district.

3. Information was received at Kirdagap Thana at 3 A.M., on the 11th September that a gang of raiders had lifted eleven camels, six donkeys, Rs. 1,500 in cash, and goods worth Rs. 800 from Rodinji village in the neighbourhood of Mangochar on the 8th September, and were escaping across the border. Immediately on receipt of the information a *chigha* of levies and local men was sent in pursuit, but before they could overtake the raiders the latter had crossed the border.

4. The following events which occurred during the year under report had important repercussions on the tribal affairs of the Kalat Agency:—

5. His Highness Beglar Begi Nawab Bahadur Mir Sir Mohammad Azam Jan, G.C.I.E., was formally installed as Khan of Kalat by His Excellency the Viceroy at a Darbar held at Quetta on the 26th April 1932.

6. His Highness the Khan with his retinue and eight of the Kalat Sardars proceeded to Delhi in February last to pay a return visit to His Excellency the Viceroy and receive the insignia of G.C.I.E. His Highness' health has not been good since his long and strenuous tour in Jhalawan and Mekran in October and November 1932.

7. *Magasi Affairs.*—The growing agitation against Sardar Gul Mohammed Magassi among his own tribesmen caused him in July 1932 to apply for the assistance of Government in the shape of a special officer. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Nabi Bakhsh was accordingly lent by the Baluchistan Administration to the Kalat State for special duty at Jhal, and this official took over the administration of the Magassi Tuman and the Sardar's estates for six months. During this period the agitation against the Sardar increased in intensity and it was eventually decided to remove him from the Sardarship and appoint his brother Mir Yusaf Ali Khan in his place.

8. *Kharan Affairs.*—Under the able and effective rule of Nawab Habibulla Khan Nausherwani, Kharan continued to enjoy peace and relative prosperity. The Nawab's relations with His Highness the Khan are very cordial.

9. Sardar Sultan Mohammad Khan, Haruni, of Jhalawan died on the 28th May 1932.

10. Khan Bahadur Mir Mitha Khan, Mengal, Pensioner Rissaldar Major of the Zhob Levy Corps died at Mangochar on the night of the 18th August.

11. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan approved of the appointment of Mir Mohammad Ali Khan Gichki as Sardar of Panjgur.

12. Due to dissatisfaction with Persian rule in Southern Persian Baluchistan there has been a considerable amount of immigration of Persian subjects through Mekran towards Las Bela and Sind. About 150 families have settled in Mekran.

APPENDIX IX.

LAS BELA STATE.

The Jam Sahib, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, and his family generally kept good health during the year.

A fifth daughter was born to the Jam Sahib from his Malir wife in December 1932.

2. The Political charge of the State was held by Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S., throughout the year.

3. The post of Wazir was held by Khan Sahib Agha Mir Yakub Shah until 5th May 1932, and by Khan Sarbuland Khan for the remainder of the year.

4. The Political Agent, Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and of Chagai District visited Bela in December.

5. *Administration of Land.*—There was no change in the land taxation. The Revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 54,086 against Rs. 49,549 last year. It was realised in full.

Legislation and Protection.

6. *Criminal Justice.*—The number of criminal cases of all descriptions was 545 including sixty-six from last year. Of these 450 were disposed of leaving ninety-five pending at the close of the year.

These cases involved the arrest of 605 men of whom 164 were found guilty and convicted and 426 released, leaving fifteen under trial.

During the year there were eight cases of murder, twenty-three cases of adultery and one case of suicide, in addition to four, seven and one respectively which were pending at the beginning of the year. The majority of the remaining criminal cases related to petty offences.

Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 11,292 while Rs. 6,028 were outstanding from the previous year. Of this Rs. 6,873 were realised in cash, Rs. 1,487 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,960 uncollected, at the end of the year. The value of stolen property was Rs. 8,829 of which Rs. 1,964 were recovered against Rs. 6,599 in the preceding year.

7. *Civil Justice.*—The number of cases disposed of during the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 is given below:—

	1931-32.	1932-33.
Civil	521	499
Revenue	249	136
Miscellaneous	521	518
Execution	184	141

8. *Military Forces.*—The Lassi Fauj or local force, fifty-eight strong, and the Military Police of sixty-one men were maintained by the State as in the previous year.

9. *Village Watchmen.*—The duties of village watchmen were discharged by the State Levies numbering 114, in addition to their other duties connected with the Revenue and Judicial Administration of the State.

Production and Distribution.

10. *Weather and Crops.*—There was little rain until July and August when heavy rains fell and floods came down throughout the State. So continuous were these rains that Kharif sowings could not be carried out in time, and this seriously affected the crop.

The subjoined statement shows the wholesale prices per maund of ghee, goat hair and wool current in the State during the year:—

	Ghee.	Goat hair.	Wool.
Permanent owner	30—32	10—12	7—8
Nomads	28—30	9—11	6—7

11. *Irrigation.*—The Jazan Band in the Shah Lakhra Niabat remained structurally sound and proved as beneficial as ever.

12. *Wages and Labour.*—Rates of wages were slightly lower than last year.

13. *Trade and Manufacture.*—Exports consisted chiefly of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, coriander, saddle-bags and *gugal*. Wool and ghee are generally imported from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are cloth, rice, sugar, kerosene oil, tobacco, wheat, dates, dwarfpalms leaves and ropes.

The general trade fell in value in the year under report. The duty collected amounted to Rs. 1,46,771 against Rs. 1,83,066 in the preceding year.

14. *Communications.*—The existing Karachi-Bela, Hab-Kotira, Bela-Liari and Bela-Thanni roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,573 against Rs. 5,732 last year.

15. *Revenue and Finance.*—The total income of the State was Rs. 2,90,990 against Rs. 3,25,452 in the preceding year.

Expenditure including that on Public Works amounted to Rs. 3,04.510 against Rs. 2,95,788 last year.

16. *Vital Statistics.*—The State maintains two civil dispensaries at Bela and Uthal. With the exception of small-pox, there was no epidemic in the State.

411 operations were performed and 847 persons were vaccinated against 368 and 658 respectively in the preceding year.

The number of patients treated was 34,045 against 30,524 last year.

There is a ward for indoor patients at Bela with six beds and an Indian Christian midwife was employed in the Bela Dispensary.

17. *Education.*—The State maintains one upper and one lower Primary School for boys at Bela and Uthal respectively. The total number of boys on the roll was seventy-nine against 101 last year. There is no girls school in the State.

The Khoja community's School at Ormara continued to receive an annual grant from His Highness the Agha Khan.

The cost of maintenance of the two State schools was Rs. 2,711 against Rs. 2,795 last year.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1932-33 with corresponding figures for the preceding year.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Difference + increase — decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Gross Demand.			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year .	1,36,522	(*a*) 63,871	—72,651
(*b*) Current year's demand .	7,93,540	9,44,437	+1,50,897
Total .	9,30,062	10,08,308	+78,246
II.—Collections.			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year .	78,478	20,803	—57,675
(*b*) Current year's collection .	6,48,431	7,62,354	+1,13,923
Total .	7,26,909	7,83,157	+56,248
III.—Amounts not recovered.			
(*a*) Remissions . . .	96,236	1,15,856	+19,620
(*b*) Malikana	28,565	30,393	+1,828
(*c*) Suspensions . . .	54,370	43,645	—10,725
(*d*) Grain and cash allowances .	14,442	14,232	—210
(*e*) Arrears	9,537	21,022	+11,485
(*f*) Miscellaneous . . .	3	3	..
Total .	2,03,153	2,25,151	+21,998

This table does not include Rs. 4,204-12-9 on account of gross revenue of the Bolan Sub Tahsil for 1932-33 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

(*a*) The difference is explained below :—

	Rs.
Deduct set off against other Tahsils	—76
Add shown under malikana instead of under suspensions in the last year's report through an oversight . .	+20
Add land revenue for the year 1931-32 assessed and recovered during the year 1932-33	+20
Total .	—36

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by Districts of the figures shown in Appendix I giving the results exhibited in the subjoined table as compared with the figures for 1931-32 (increase+, decrease—).

District.	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	—34,028	—33,245
Sibi	+1,05,248	+95,475
Loralai	+9,061	—921
Zhob	+16,348	+12,145
Chagai	—18,793	—17,538
Kalat	+410	+332
Total .	+78,246	+56,248

APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the remissions and suspensions granted during the year 1932-33.

District.	Tahsil.	Amount remitted.	Amount suspended.
		Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta . .	1,174	..
	Pishin . .	1,060	..
	Chaman . .	..	202
Sibi	Nasirabad .	1,13,503	11,060
	Shahrig . .	30	..
Loralai	Loralai . .	36	..
	Duki . .	44	14,000
	Sinjawi . .	9	..
Zhob	Hindubagh .	..	2,184
	Killa Saifulla .	..	11,260
Chagai	Nushki . .	..	4,939
Total .		1,15,856	43,645

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold.

Tahsil.	Rate per maund. 1931-32.	1932-33.
Quetta	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 1 14 0 to 2 2 0	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 2 10 0
Chaman	No produce on account of drought.	No produce on account of drought.
Pishin	2 3 0	2 6 0
Shorarud	1 8 6	2 11 0
Bori	1 12 3	2 4 0
Barkhan	1 9 3	1 6 9
Duki	1 12 9	2 5 3
Sinjawi	2 1 0	2 8 6
Musakhel	1 12 0	1 7 6
Fort Sandeman	2 4 0	2 4 0
Killa Saifulla	1 12 3	2 9 0
Hindubagh	2 8 3	2 11 6
Sibi	1 8 6 to 2 2 9	2 0 0 to 2 7 6
Shahrig	1 4 0 to 1 8 0	1 8 0 to 2 1 0
Kohlu	1 5 9	1 10 6
Nushki	1 12 0	3 6 6
Dalbandin	1 11 0	2 14 0
Bolan	1 12 0	2 10 7

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling.

Station.	April 1932 (per rupee).		March 1933 (per rupee).	
	Seers.	Chh.	Seers.	Chh.
Wheat.				
Quetta	11	5	9	8
Loralai	14	4	13	8
Fort Sandeman	11	4	12	0
Nushki	13	0	12	8
Millet.				
Sibi	21	5	22	14

APPENDIX VI.

Rainfall.

Station.	Average of 10 years from 1921-22 to 1930-31.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Quetta	8·02	9·06	11·20	6·43
Sibi	4·76	4·94	2·46	5·26
Harnai	10·72	7·96	9·59	16·26
Loralai	7·97	7·52	5·53	10·20
Fort Sandeman . . .	10·69	4·23	9·93	9·24
Nushki	4·78	8·84	7·36	4·02
Mach (Bolan) . . .	4·61	10·35	8·45	11·18

APPENDIX VII.

The total advances actually made amounted to Rs. 1,96,215 as compared with Rs. 1,06,620 in the previous year as shown below :—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Difference, increase + decrease —.
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	25,040	28,900	5,930	7,460	30,970	36,360	+5,390
Sibi . .	21,550	11,035	10,350	40,965	31,900	52,000	+20,100
Loralai . .	4,280	8,560	10,680	16,940	14,960	25,500	+10,540
Zhob . .	9,960	47,700	11,830	22,155	21,790	69,855	+48,065
Chagai . .	3,600	4,200	3,400	5,800	7,000	10,000	+3,000
Kalat . .	..	1,000	..	1,500	..	2,500	+2,500
Total .	64,430	1,01,395	42,190	94,820	1,06,620	1,96,215	+89,595

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Schools as stood on 31st March 1933.

Description.	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
For boys.				
Normal School	1	10	1	18
Secondary Schools	11	3,645	11	4,052
Primary Schools of all kinds	86	2,391	91	2,539
Total	98	6,046	103	6,609
Private Schools.				
(*a*) Mosque Schools	170	2,318	170	2,692
(*b*) Others	2	242	1	98
Total	172	2,560	171	2,790
For girls.				
Secondary Schools	5	1,070	6	1,473
Primary Schools	3	280	3	332
Total	8	1,350	9	1,805
European Schools.				
Common to boys and girls	2	269	2	272
Total	2	269	2	272
Grand Total	280	10,225	285	11,476

APPENDIX IX.

(*a*) Secondary Schools (boys)	4,052
Primary Schools (boys)	2,539
Secondary Schools (girls)	1,473
Primary Schools (girls)	332
Normal Schools (boys)	18
European School (boys)	101
European Schools (girls)	171
Total	8,686

Almost all these schools have Primary Departments attached to them.

(*b*) According to caste and creed the number is distributed as under :—

Europeans and Anglo-Indians	154
Indian Christians	225
Muhammadans	4,263
Hindus and Sikhs	3,936
Parsis	48
Others	60
Total	8,686

APPENDIX X.

Municipal and Local Funds.

Statement showing the opening and closing balance of the Municipal, Local and Bazar Funds for the year 1932-33.

Name of Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipt.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	Rs. A. P. *3,78,113 4 9 +1 9 3	Rs. A. P. 5,99,408 0 11	Rs. A. P. 9,77,522 14 11	Rs. A. P. 6,88,311 7 8	Rs. A. P. †2,89,211 7 3
Total Municipal Fund	3,78,114 14 0	5,99,408 0 11	9,77,522 14 11	6,88,311 7 8	2,89,211 7 3
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	78,501 0 8	1,89,546 13 4	2,68,047 14 0	1,27,084 5 5	1,40,963 8 7
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	41,831 12 9	77,760 14 0	1,19,592 10 9	79,174 4 2	40,418 6 7
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	17,397 13 11	52,041 14 11	69,439 12 10	47,530 11 1	21,909 1 9
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	13,557 3 5	74,889 15 3	88,447 2 8	51,460 7 1	36,986 11 7
6. Nushki Town Fund	4,195 13 9	7,437 6 3	11,633 4 0	7,108 14 5	4,524 5 7
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	5,445 3 4	5,339 14 4	10,785 1 8	5,686 7 2	5,098 10 6
Total Local Fund	1,60,928 15 10	4,07,016 14 1	5,67,945 13 11	3,18,045 1 4	2,49,900 12 7

* Excludes Rs. 92,877-6-5 on account of General Provident Fund and Security deposit of Municipal Servants.
† Excludes Rs. 97,620-5-8 on account of General Provident Fund and Security deposit of Municipal Servants.

These figures do not include the amounts invested by the following funds :—

	Rs.	A. P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	58,400	
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	1,69,200	
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	70,130-13-10	
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	15,543-12-5	
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	37,000	
6. Nushki Town Fund	4,992	
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	11,500	

APPENDIX XI.

Workmen's Compensation.

Return relating to period from 1st January to 31st December 1932 for the province of Baluchistan.

Serial No.	Station.	Name of establishment.	Nature of work.	Average numbers employed per day.		Accidents.		
						Cases of		Compensation paid during the year for temporary disablement.
				Adults.	Minors.	Death.	Temporary disablement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Quetta-Pishin Agency.						Rs.
1	Sor Range Hills	Mian Mohd. Ismail of Quetta .	Coal Mines .	22	..	..	..	..
2	Do. .	Messrs. Essajee & Sons, Quetta .	Do. .	22	..	..	..	..
3	Do. .	Rai Sahib Tikamdass Girdharidass, Quetta.	Do. .	14	..	..	..	..
4	Do. .	Messrs. S. Pherozeshaw, Quetta .	Do. .	6	..	..	..	..
5	Do. .	Messrs. Hassanally & Co., Quetta.	Do. .	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

Workmen's Compensation—*contd.*

Return relating to period from 1st January to 31st December 1932 for the province of Baluchistan—*contd.*

Serial No.	Station.	Name of establishment.	Nature of work.	Average numbers employed per day.		Accidents.		
						Cases of		Compensation paid during the year for temporary disablement.
				Adults.	Minors.	Death.	Temporary disablement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
		Quetta-Pishin Agency—contd.						
6	Sor Range Hills	Messrs. Sorabjee & Sons, Quetta .	Coal Mines .	5	..	..	..	..
7	Do. .	Malik Abdul Aziz Yasinzai of Hanna village, Quetta.	Do. .	14	..	..	..	..
8	Khanai . .	Baluchistan Chrome Co., Ltd., Hindubagh.	Chromite Mines	..	..	..	..	..
9	Quetta . .	The Murree Brewery Co., Ltd. .	Brewers . .	43		..	..	..
	Do. . .	The St. John Steam Flour Mills, Quetta.	Flour mill and factory.	35	..	1*	..	..

11	Do. . .	The Municipal Workshop, Quetta	Workshop .	17	..	..	..	†
12	Do. . .	The Quetta Arsenal, Quetta .	Do. . .	..	61	..	37‡	236 11 ..
13	Do. . .	The Military Engineering Service Workshop, Quetta.	Do. . .	68	..	..	..	..
14	Do. . .	The Quetta Railway Shed, Quetta.	Do. . .	..	..	..	..	..
15	Do. . .	The Quetta Electric Supply Co., Quetta.	Do. . .	120	2	..	..	..
16	Do. . .	The Government Bakery, Quetta	Factory . .	39	..	..	..	..
		Total Quetta-Pishin Agency	..	1,326	63	1	37	236 11 6
		Zhob Agency.						
1	Hindubagh .	The Baluchistan Chrome Co., Ltd., Hindubagh.	Chrome Mines .	26	..	..	..	..
		The late Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel through his son Mr. F. B. Patel, Quetta.	Do. .	..	..	..	..	..
		Total Zhob Agency .	..	26	..	..	..	..
		Sibi Agency.						
1	Khost . .	Mir Surat Khan Panezai, Khost .	Coal Mines .	22	..	..	..	..
2	Sharigh . .	The Minck Colliery Co., Sharigh	Do. .	17	..	..	..	..

* Compensation thirty months' wages by quarterly instalments.
† Compensation paid to adults only.
‡ Adults only.

APPENDIX XI—*concld.*

Workmen's Compensation—*concld.*

Return relating to period from 1st January to 31st December 1932 for the province of Baluchistan—*contd.*

Serial No.	Station.	Name of establishment.	Nature of work.	Average numbers employed per day.		Accidents.		
						Cases of		Compensation paid during the year for temporary disablement.
				Adults.	Minors.	Death.	Temporary disablement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Sibi Agency—contd.						Rs.
3	Sharigh . .	The late Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E., through his son Mr. F. B. Patel, Quetta.	Coal Mines .	26*	..	..	..	..
4	Do. . .	Rai Sahib Tikamdas Girdharidass, Quetta.	Do. .	13	..	..	..	..
5	Harnai . .	Rai Sahib Tikamdas Girdharidass, Quetta.	Do. .	14	..	..	..	..
		Total Sibi Agency .	..	92	..	..	..	..
		Total of the Province .	..	1,444	63	1	37	236 11 6

* Includes one female.

APPENDIX XII.

Return A.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT (VIII of 1923).

Nil.

APPENDIX XII.

Return B.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT (VIII of 1923).

Registration of agreements by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Province of Baluchistan for the year ending 31st December 1932.

Applications for registration of agreements relating to	Pending at commencement.	Filed.	Registered as filed.	Registered after modification.	Total disposed of.
Payment of compensation for permanent disablement.	..	3	3	3	3

APPENDIX XII.

Return C.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT (VIII of 1923).

Nil.

APPENDIX XIII.

Serious offences committed in 1932.

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.								
	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1932.	Total 1931.	Total 1930.
Rioting, 147-148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Murder, 302	21	35	22	5	..	..	83	104	118
Murder, attempt 307	17	8	7	11	..	..	43	42	41
Culpable homicide, 304	15	10	3	11	..	..	39	20	82
Suicide—attempt to, 309	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	5	..
Hurt with aggravation, 325 to 331 and 333	549	20	189	62	49	..	869	713	811
Kidnapping, 333 to 369	51	9	3	6	..	..	69	74	66
Rape, 376	14	..	4	10	..	..	28	25	11
Unnatural offences, 377	25	5	1	..	..	..	31	20	18
Theft, 379 to 382 and 401	422	533	384	91	11	20	1,461	1,003	1,563
Robbery, 392 to 394	14	..	23	59	..	..	96	132	35
Dacoity with murder, 396	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	24	5
Dacoity, other cases, 395 to 397, 400 to 402	18	13	..	75	..	..	106	20	43

Receiving stolen property, 411 to 414 . . .	146	8	9	..	..	..	163	126	130
Mischief with aggravation, 429 to 433, 435 to 440 .	48	7	3	90	10	15	173	141	21
Criminal Trespass resulting in death, 459 to 460 .	..	..	..	26	..	..	26	4	22
Criminal Trespass relating to other serious offences, 453 to 457.	72	10	9	12	..	..	103	103	150
Adultery, 497	..	23	..	..	..	..	23	148	31
Abduction, 498	..	..	46	..	..	..	46	94	..
Total 1932 .	1,420	681	709	458	70	35	3,373	..	..
Total 1931 .	1,344	793	171	437	30	23	..	2,798	..
Total 1930 .	1,463	646	776	408	26	24	..	..	3,343

N.B.—This statement also includes serious offences tried by Jirga.

APPENDIX XIV.

The following is the summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1932, as compared with the figures for the year 1931.

—	Civil and Revenue cases and appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	Number of Regular Cases.		Number of Miscellaneous Cases.		Number of Regular Appeals.		Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.		Number of Cases.		Number of Appeals.	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Pending from the previous year.	580	573	6	10	39	88	14	4	137	163	6	9
Instituted during the year	4,408	4,601	302	342	323	*235	12	24	4,875	3,660	118	140
Total	4,988	5,174	308	352	362	323	26	28	5,012	3,823	124	149
Disposed of during the year.	4,415	4,464	298	320	274	219	22	27	4,868	3,506	115	118
Pending at the end of the year.	573	710	10	32	88	104	4	1	144	317	9	31

*Excluding 13 Review Cases in Judicial Commissioner's Court.

APPENDIX XV.

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APPENDIX

Imperial Return

(Figures in columns 2 to 47

Name of District.	Country spirit.					Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits [Foreign liquors other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits].			Total of columns 7, 11, 14 and 17.
	Duty on distillery spirits.	m distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Total receipts from country spirits.	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as Foreign liquors.	License fees for the sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	7	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	2,02,956	2,402	51,396	2,56,754	2,56,754	75,177	997	76,174	12,811	11,588	24,399	3,57,327
Sibi . . .	20,560	...	6,214	26,774	26,774	48	...	48	...	829	829	27,651
Loralai . . .	9,610	...	5,905	15,515	15,515	...	...	...	1,325	866	2,191	17,706
Zhob . . .	11,303	...	6,372	17,675	17,675	...	..	...	19,503	720	20,223	37,898
Chagai . . .	4,494	...	550	5,044	5,044	...	...	...	...	50	50	5,094
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	3,682	...	811	4,493	4,493	...	...	...	...	157	157	4,650
Kalat State . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Commissioner's office.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasury Officer, Quetta.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	2,52,605	2,402	71,248	3,26,255	3,26,255	75,225*	997	76,222	33,639†	14,210	47,849	4,50,326
Kalat State . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of previous year.	2,71,954	2,400	71,863	3,46,206	3,46,206	84,318	2,486	86,804	30,976	17,509	48,485	4,81,495
Kalat State . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes Rs. 678 on account of duty on beer imported from Punjab during 1932-33.

N.B.—Columns 6, 8—11, 20, 22 26, 30, 32, [34, 36, 38, 39, 42 and 44—47

XV.

I.—Revenue for 1932-33.

are gross.)

Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.			Sale proceeds of Excise opium		Opium.			Hemp drugs.							Fines and forfeitures.	Grand total of columns 2 to 47.	*Deduct*—from column 48		Total net Excise revenue in the year.
								Sale proceeds.			License fees, wholesale and retail from—								
Duty on spirits used in manufacture of medicines, and on rectified spirits and absolute alcohol used for medicinal purposes.	License fees for medicated wines.	Total of columns 19 to 23.	Cost price.	Duty.	License fees for the sale of opium [wholesale and retail].	Fees for morphia licenses and for permits for manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations of opium [druggists' permits].	Total receipts from opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang		Warehouse dues.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.				Refunds.	Expenditure as per Return II.	
								Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Charas.								
19	21	23	24	25	27	28	29	31	33	35	37	40	41	43	48	49	50	51	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	25	25	6,854	15,526	14,765	120	37,265	...	29,311	480	27,888	4	57,683	24	4,52,324	139	18,724	4,33,461	
...	...	...	992	2,248	2,126	...	5,366	...	...	320	5,345	62	5,727	...	38,744	1	5,402	33,341	
...	...	...	919	2,081	1,964	...	4,964	...	...	...	3,214	...	3,214	...	25,884	...	4,064	21,820	
...	...	...	459	1,041	1,134	...	2,634	...	...	...	2,208	...	2,208	...	42,740	3	459	42,278	
...	...	...	93	208	70	...	370	...	...	...	70	...	70	...	5,534	...	92	5,442	
...	...	...	147	333	51	...	531	...	...	...	411	...	411	...	5,592	...	147	5,445	
...	...	...	1,029	2,331	...	...	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360	...	1,029	2,331	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,537	—8,537	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	—363	
...	25	25	9,463	21,437	20,110	120	51,130	...	29,311	800	39,136	66	69,313	24	5,70,818	143	37,788	5,32,887	
...	...	...	1,029	2,331	...	...	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360	...	1,029	2,331	
69	75	144	11,139	24,861	20,705	120	56,825	40	27,375	480	31,055	55	59,005	186	5,97,656	2,132	40,497	5,55,027	
...	...	...	1,169	2,611	...	...	3,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,780	...	1,169	2,611	

† Includes Rs. 26,443 on account of duty on rum imported from U. P. and whisky imported from Punjab during 1932-33 as under :—

(*a*) Duty on rum imported from U. P. . . . 24,798

(*b*) Duty on whisky imported from Punjab . . . 1,645

26,443

have been omitted as they were blank.

APPENDIX XVI.

Imperial Return II.—Expenditure for 1932-33.

Name of District.	Pay of officers and establishment.	Allowances other than rewards.	Supplies and Services other than rewards.		Contingencies and special charges other than rewards.	Rewards	Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department.	Total charges.
			Construction and repairs of buildings.	Other charges.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	8,734	898	877	..	1,361	..	6,854	18,724
Sibi	2,811	1,147	..	..	392	60	992	5,402
Loralai	2,369	697	..	..	79	..	919	4,064
Zhob	..	..	..	..	..	..	459	459
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	92
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	147
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,029	1,029
Revenue Commissioner's office .	7,070	1,319	..	50	98	..	..	8,537
Treasury Officer, Quetta . .	..	..	..	..	363	..	..	363
Total .	20,984	4,061	877	50	2,293	60	9,463	37,788
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,029	1,029
Total of previous year	20,902	4,886	1,750	..	1,750	70	11,139	40,497
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,169	1,169

N.B.—The total cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department during the year is to be shown in lump in column 8.
Note.—Columns 9—14 have been omitted as they were blank.

APPENDIX XVII.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return

Division and District.	Manufacture of liquor—Number of—		Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of—					Country liquors. Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Country spirits.	Liquors other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent).
1	2	3	6	7	10	11	12	14
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	..	11	1	2	1	9
Sibi	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	21
Loralai	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
Zhob	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	1	1	2	15	3	4	3	42
Total of previous year	1	1	2	15	3	4	3	43

N.B.—Columns 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 15—20, 28

XVII.

III.—Shops and Licenses, 1932-33.

Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—Number for sale of								Number of shops licensed for retail sale of					Retail licenses—Number for sale of		
Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, Boarding houses and Clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors).	Rectified spirits and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits.)	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	38
2	1	12	13	21	2	8	2	29	7	7	7	7	2	2	2
..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	12	20	20	20	..	..	..
..	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	6	4	4	4	4	..	..	..
..	..	4	2	..	3	..	..	5	3	..	3	3	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
2	1	27	16	21	12	8	2	44	30	35	38	38	2	2	2
2	1	27	11	22	13	15	2	44	31	35	39	39	14	2	2

and 37 have been omitted as they were blank.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption, Rates of Duties and Prices, 1932-33.

Name of District.	Country Spirits.					
	Issues in Imperial gallons.			Rates of duty.	Cost price per L. P. gallon.	Retail price per L. P. gallon.
	At strength of 10° U. P.	At strength of 20° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2 & 3.			
1	2	3	5	6	7	8
Quetta-Pishin .	20,545	760	19,098·5	1. For consumption in all areas except Nasirabad Sub-Division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil :—	1. For liquor issued from the Quetta Distillery :—	1. All areas except Nasirabad Sub-Division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil :—
Sibi . . .	2,458	..	2,212·2		Plain. Flavoured.	Plain. Flavoured.
Loralai . .	1,015	..	913·5		Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.
Zhob . .	1,182	..	1,063·8	10° U. P. . Rs. 9-9 per gallon	10° U. P. . 2 8 10 2 9 4	10° U. P. . 15 13 6 16 10 8
				20° U. P. . Rs. 8-8	20° U. P. . 2 8 7 2 9 3	20° U. P. . 16 14 0 16 14 0

Chagai	470	..	423·0	2. For consumption in Nasirabad Sub-Division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil:—	2. For liquor issued from the Bonded Warehouse at Jhatpat in the Nasirabad Sub-Division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil:—	2. Nasirabad Sub-Division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil:—
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	385	..	346·5	10° U. P. . Rs. 6-2 per gallon. 20° U. P. . Rs. 5-8 ,,	Plain. Flavoured. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 10° U. P. . 2 9 11 2 12 9 20° U. P. . 2 9 3 2 9 3	Plain. Flavoured. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 10° U. P. . 13 5 4 13 5 4 20° U. P. . 14 1 0 14 1 0
				3. For consumption by special permit holders:— 10° U. P. . Rs. 13-6 per gallon. 20° U. P. . Rs. 12-1 ,,		
Total	26,055	760	24,057·5			
Total of previous year.	27,847	890	25,774·3			

N. B.—Column 4 being blank has been omitted.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption,

Name of District.	Foreign liquors.					Commercial spirits.			
	Imported liquors.			Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.					
	Spirits in Imperial gallons London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Spirits in Imperial gallons London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.	Issues in seers of excise opium.
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Quetta-Pishin	4,676	1,499	67,691	978	1,00,746	4	2,590	12	373
Sibi	173	47	897	...	959	...	155	...	54
Loralai	307	66	2,441	...	1,749	...	140	...	50
Zhob	202	45	803	910	1,029	...	...	...	25
Chagai	26	...	301	...	93	...	...	...	5
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	55	5	115	...	349	...	...	...	8
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Total	5,439	1,662	72,248	1,888*	1,04,925	4	2,885	12	515
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Total of previous year	6,997	1,873	74,006	1,254	1,16,372	23	3,191	10	600.
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63

* Includes 1,187 gallons imported by troops from United Provinces

N.B.—Columns 18, 28 and 32

XVIII—*contd.*

Rates of Duties and Prices, 1932-33—*contd.*

Opium and other drugs.

Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors, per seer.		Average retail price of opium per seer.	Sales of morphia in lbs., oz. and grs.	Charas.				Ganja.			Bhang.			Sales of cocaine in lbs., oz. and grs.
Cost price.	Duty.			Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	31	33	34	35
			Grains.											Grains.
18 6	41 10	100	1,676·13	798·00	4 8	20	60	2·28	10	50	348·63	1	6 0	545·00
18 6	41 10	100	...	194·46	4 8	20	60	...	10	50	331·35	1	6 0	...
18 6	41 10	100	...	76·00	4 8	20	60	...	10	50	24·35	1	6 0	...
18 6	41 10	100	...	90·66	4 8	20	60	...	10	50	25·99	1	6 0	...
18 6	41 10	100	...	14·31	4 8	20	60	...	10	50	9·24	1	6 0	...
18 6	41 10	100	...	39·31	4 8	20	60	...	10	50	23·95	1	6 0	...
...	...	...	...	238·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 6	41 10	100	1,676·13	1,212·74	4 8	20	60	2·28	10	50	763·51	1	6 0	545·00
...	...	...	...	238·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 9	41 7	100	1,417·25	1,323·32	6 6	20	60	2·67	10	50	857·72	1	6 8	329·85
...	...	...	...	196·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	...	...	..

and 487 gallons supplied to troops by Quetta Distillery.
being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX XIX.

Imperial Return IV-A.

1932-33.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (a) *on payment of duty and* (b) *in bond.*

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.							Exports.	
	Duty-paid.				In bond.		Total.	Duty paid in Baluchistan to the credit of Sind.	
	From Punjab.		From United Provinces.					To—	
	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	From Punjab.	From Bombay Presidency.		Quantity.	Amount of duty.
1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	11	13
	Gallons.	Rs. a. p.	Gallons.	Rs. a. p.	Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	Gallons.	Rs. a. p.
Beer	903·3	678 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	2,889	2,166 12 0
Whisky	67·5	1,645 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charas	..	..	..	..	36 25 8½	..	36 25 8½	..	..
Bhang	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0 from Sind.	20 0 0	..	..
Rum (Rosa)	..	..	1,187·8	24,797 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
Total	970·8	2,323 0 0	1,187·8	24,797 8 0	36 25 8½	20 0 0	..	2,889	2,166 12 0

Note.—Columns 6, 7, 12 and 14—19 being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX XX.

APPENDIX

Imperial

Division and District.	Area in square miles		Population (in thousands).		Number of square	
					Country spirit.	
	Distillery system.		Distillery system.		Distillery area.	
1	3		5		7	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin . .	19·5	5,200·5	60,272	87,269	3·9	1,300·1
Sibi	..	3,919	..	87,781	..	186·6
Loralai . . .	..	7,525	..	86,087	..	1,881·3
Zhob . . .	..	10,315	..	57,963	..	3,438·3
Chagai . . .	..	19,622	..	24,224	..	9,811·0
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	359	..	4,688	..	119·7
Total .	19·5	46,940·5	60·272	3,48,012	3·9	1,268·7
Total of previous year	19·5	46,940·5	60,272	3,48,012	3·9	1,235·3

Note.—Columns 2, 4, 6 and 12 being

XX.

Return V for 1932-33.

miles per shop.								No. of shops per 10,000 of population.					
Opium.		Ganja.		Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit. Distillery area.		Opium.		Ganja.	
8		9		10		11		13		14		15	
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	·83	·46	·5	·46	·5	·46
..	326·6	..	196·0	..	196·0	..	196·0	..	2·39	..	1·37	..	2·28
..	1,881·3	..	1,881·3	..	1,881·3	..	1,881·3	..	·46	..	·46	..	·46
..	3,438·3	..	..	..	3,438·3	..	3,438·3	..	·52	..	·52	..	..
..	9,811	..	9,811	..	9,811	..	9,811	..	·83	..	·83	..	·83
..	179·5	..	179·5	..	179·5	..	179·5	..	6·40	..	4·27	..	4·27
6·5	1,739·3	6·5	1,466·9	6·5	1,341·2	6·5	1,341·2	·83	1·06	·5	·8	·5	·92
6·5	1,676·4	6·5	1,466·9	6·5	1,303·9	6·5	1,303·9	·83	1·09	·5	·8	·5	·92

blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX.

Imperial

Division and District.	Number of shops per 10,000 of population.				Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).					Average taxation		
	Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Country spirit (distillery area).		
	16		17		18	19	20	21	22	Duty. 23	Vend fees. 24	Total. 25
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.								
Quetta-Pishin.	·5	·46	·5	·46	14·44	·25	·002	·54	·24	10·63	2 ·69	13·32
Sibi . .	..	2·28	..	2·28	2·80	·06	..	·22	·38	9·29	2·80	12·09
Loralai . .	..	·46	..	·46	1·18	·06	..	·09	·03	10·52	6·46	16·98
Zhob . .	..	·52	..	·52	2·04	·04	..	·16	·04	10·63	5·99	16·62
Chagai . .	..	·83	..	·83	1·94	·02	..	·06	·04	10·62	1·30	11·92
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	4·27	..	4·27	8·21	·18	..	·84	·51	10·63	2·34	12·97
Total .	·5	1·01	·5	1·01	6·57	·13	·001	·30	·19	10·50	2·96	13·46
Total of previous year.	·5	1·03	·5	1·03	7·04	·15	·001	·32	·21	10·55	2·79	13·34

Under column 26 the difference between the issue price to retail

XX—*contd.*

Return V for 1932-33—*contd.*

per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).

Opium.			Ganja.			Charas.			Bhang.			Average total Excise revenue per head of population (based on column 48 of Imperial Return I).
Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
26	27	28	29	0	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
41·63	39·58	81·21	10·0	Noted in column No. 33.	10·0	20·0	21·34	41·34	1·0	Noted in column No. 33.	1·0	3·07
41·63	39·37	81·00	10·0		10·0	20·0	10·17	30·17	1·0		1·0	0·44
41·63	39·28	80·91	10·0		10·0	20·0	32·03	52·03	1·0		1·0	0·30
41·63	45·36	86·99	10·0		10·0	20·0	18·93	38·93	1·0		1·0	0·40
41·63	14·00	55·63	10·0		10·0	20·0	3·04	23·04	1·0		1·0	0·23
41·63	6·38	48·01	10·0		10·0	20·0	6·50	26·50	1·0		1·0	1·19
41·63	39·05	80·68	10·0		10·0	20·0	19·78	39·78	1·0		..	1·40
41·44	34·51	75·95	10·0		10·0	20·0	14·2	34·22	1·0		1·0	1·47

vendors and the cost price per seer is to be shown.

APPENDIX XXI.

Provincial Statement "A".

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1932-33.

Name of District.	Licenses for wholesale vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors (including rum and beer manufactured in India).						Licenses for wholesale vend of fermented liquors whether manufactured in India or imported.	
	Number of Licenses.	Quantity sold. To the public and licensed vendors.					Number of Licenses.	To licenced vindore.
		Imported.			Made in India.			
		Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.		
Quetta-Pishin	11	480	1,688	46,380	108	..	1	*1,03,635
Sibi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai	2	..	..	1,490	..	729	..	..
Zhob	2	2	..	173	..	46	..	..
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1932-33	15	482	1,688	48,043	108	775	1	1,03,635
Total for 1931-32	14	246	1,992	47,977	16	222	1	1,13,443

* It includes 2,889 gallons issued to Sind.

APPENDIX XXII.

APPENDIX

Provincial

Statement of retail vend and consumption of foreign spirits and fermented

Name of District.	Foreign spirits and fermented														
	Sold under														
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auction.							
		Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.					Made in India.	
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.		Rum.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	1		12	13		14	15
Quetta-Pishin .	12	960	2,489	...	6,801	47	6,881	1	4	114	...	621		25	1,261
Sibi . . .	4	44	146	...	805	...	799	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Loralai . . .	4	66	296	10	943	...	1,020	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Zhob . . .	4	40	180	1	501	...	563	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Chagai . . .	2	...	26	...	301	...	93	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	1	8	30	...	18	...	158	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Total for 1932-33 .	27	1,113	3,167	11	9,364	47	9,514	1	4	114	...	621		25	1,281
Total for 1931-32 .	27	1,565	4,541	106	11,042	12	14,787	1	3	109	5	580		18	1,518

XXII.

Statement " B ".

liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1932-33.

liquors.													
shop licenses.											Fermented liquors only.		
Sold at railway refreshment rooms.					Sold under other sorts of licenses, *viz.*, Hotels, Dak Bungalows, Military Canteens and association bar licenses.								
	Imported.			Made in India.		Imported.			Made in India.				
No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Beer.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Beer.	Spirits other than rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Quantity sold.	Remarks.
16	17	1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	..	1	3	3	43	55	384	12,769	34	67,606	2	*5,757	*Imported 1,117 Indian 4,640
2	2	25	85	160	2	1	2	7	..	..	...	..	
...	...	...	..	..	2	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	
2	1	2	8	7	3	2	19	121	..	413	..	..	
....	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	2	25	102	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	5	53	198	361	50	58	406	12,905	34	68,019	2	5,757	
6	5	40	197	271	55	54	204	13,165	14	75,998	2	6,350	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Provincial Statement "C".

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1932-33.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per census of 1931.	1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33	
		Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Population to ten thousand of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Population to ten thousand of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Population to ten thousand of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Population to ten thousand of population.
(i) Quetta	60,272	62	13	38	6	53	9	19	3
(*a*) Quetta Municipality and suburbs.	34,881	51	19	23	7	49	14	19	5
(*b*) Quetta Cantonment .	25,391	11	5	15	6	4	2	..	..
(ii) Quetta-Pishin District other than (i).	87,269	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sibi District . . .	87,781	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai District . .	86,087	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob District . . .	57,963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai District . .	24,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	4,688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XXIV.

Results of the New Abkari system. The financial result of the New Abkari system is shown below.

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts (excluding Distillery rents).	1,15,812	1,07,467	3,51,223	3,43,806	3,23,853
Expenditure (excluding cost of stills and improvements to the distillery building).	960	5,192	27,268	29,035	28,250

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing the consumption of opium for veterinary uses in Baluchistan during 1932-33.

Tincture Opium.	Tincture Camphor.	Morphia.	Various Ipecac.
Lbs. oz. dr.	Lbs. oz. dr.	Grains.	Lbs. oz. dr.
8 11 4	11 7 5	25	0 8 5½

Note.—This is exclusive of opium used for veterinary purposes by the Military Department.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Receipts.

Major Heads.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1932-33.	Actual Provisional for 1932-33.	Actuals for 1931-32.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Customs	1,000	1,424	845	579	..
II.—Taxes on Income	1,91,000	1,78,015	2,19,877	..	41,832
III.—Salt	..	25	50	..	25
IV.—Opium	..	..	..	..	..
V.—Land Revenue	8,05,000	7,77,321	7,10,349	66,972	..
VI.—Excise	5,91,000	5,56,985	5,94,410	..	37,425
VII.—Stamps	1,72,000	1,64,593	1,70,181	..	5,588
VIII.—Forests	28,000	26,215	27,975	..	1,760
IX —Registration	6,000	6,449	6,141	308	..
XIII.—Works for which Capital accounts are kept.	55,000	37,519	39,122	..	1,603

XIV.—Works for which no Capital accounts are kept	1,000	10,711	2,144	8,567	..
XVI.—Interest	44,000	35,245	30,191	5,054	..
XVII.—Administration of Justice	32,000	47,223	35,379	11,844	..
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	7,000	16,321	10,721	5,600	..
XIX.—Police	8,000	6,283	9,767	..	3,484
XXI.—Education	47,000	47,925	48,594	..	669
XXII.—Medical	4,000	4,289	5,878	..	1,589
XXIII.—Public Health	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV.—Agriculture	6,000	4,708	11,089	..	6,381
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	3,000	2,853	4,801	..	1,948
XXVII.—Currency	1,000	947	1,145	..	198
XXX.—Civil Works	72,000	38,501	48,609	..	10,108
XXXIII.—Receipts-in-aid of Superannuation	12,000	10,454	14,596	..	4,142
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	4,000	4,293	4,303	..	10
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	47,000	32,349	41,743	..	9,394
Total	21,37,000	20,10,648	20,37,910	98,924	1,26,186

APPENDIX XXVII.

Expenditure.

Accounts Head.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1932-33.	Actual Provisional for 1932-33.	Actuals for 1931-32.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Direct Demand on the Revenue—Land Revenue	2,39,000	3,07,987	3,37,924	..	29,937
II.—Other Direct Demands on the Revenue—					
A.—Opium	..	..	..	..	..
B.—Excise	40,000	37,486	42,864	..	5,378
C.—Stamps	3,000	3,390	2,950	440	..
D.—Forests	34,000	33,770	34,686	..	916
E.—Registration	3,000	2,214	3,189	..	975
III.—General Administration	1,18,000	1,13,235	1,29,476	..	16,241
IV.—Administration of Justice	60,000	57,501	67,259	..	9,758
V.—Jails and Convict Settlements	*600*	*493*	*545*	..	*52*
	2,04,400	1,74,609	2,05,549	..	30,940
VI.—Police	*17,000*	*15,571*	*13,693*	*1,878*	..
	11,36,000	11,23,369	11,45,957	..	22,588
VII.—Ecclesiastical	33,000	32,149	25,965	..	3,816
VIII.—Political	13,65,000	13,20,091	14,74,722	..	1,54,631
IX.—Frontier Watch and Ward	25,96,000	24,76,795	26,16,541	..	1,39,746
X.—Education	..	..	*110*	..	*110*
	2,98,000	3,25,189	3,42,901	..	17,712
XI.—Medical and Public Health	*30,900*	*23,328*	*33,033*	..	*9,705*
	2,78,100	2,73,470	2,81,441	..	7,971
XII.—Agriculture and Scientific Departments, etc.—					
A.—Agriculture—Experimental Farms	10,800	10,452	10,400	52	..
B.—Agricultural Experiments	16,200	14,705	17,057	..	2,352
C.—Agriculture—Destruction of Locusts	..	..	826	..	826

D.—Agriculture—Public Exhibition and Fares—Grants-in-aid to Quetta Horse Show.		3,400	2,600	1,490	1,110	..
E.—Establishment Charges paid to other Governments, Departments, etc.		2,000	..	..	..	..
F.—Veterinary Charges		61,600	57,018	67,023	..	10,005
G.—Agricultural Works		1,000	913	483	430	..
H.—Museum		2,600	3,871	5,118	..	1,247
I.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum, etc.		3,400	3,225	3,603	..	378
J.—Provincial Statistics and other Miscellaneous Departments. J.—(I).—Provincial Statistics.		19,000	9,188	20,439	..	11,251
K.—Famine Relief		..	..	..	..	..
XIII.—Miscellaneous	*Non-voted*	*1,81,500*	*1,81,500*	*1,81,500*	..	..
	Voted	66,500	62,853	57,568	5,285	..
Expenditure included in other Demands—						
Taxes on Income		22,000	18,923	20,555	..	1,632
Irrigation	*Non-voted*	*1,80,000*	*1,92,327*	*1,75,462*	*16,865*	..
	Voted	1,49,000	1,61,146	3,29,702	..	1,68,556
Interest on Ordinary Debt		2,23,000	4,24,379	2,55,953	1,68,426	..
Interest on Other Obligations		33,000	..	28,589	..	28,589
Currency		2,000	1,386	1,241	145	..
Civil Works	*Non-voted*	*2,000*	*264*	*2,313*	..	*2,049*
	Voted	4,39,000	5,78,687	7,18,441	..	1,39,754
Frontier Watch and Ward—Works		8,20,000	9,40,910	7,82,586	1,58,324	..
Territorial and Political Pensions		37,000	36,091	36,320	..	229
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	Voted	99,000	1,31,169	95,590	35,579	..
	Non-voted	*2,000*	..	..	..	..
Stationery and Printing		1,000	1,104	1,529	..	425
Interest on works for which no Capital accounts are kept.		..	..	..	..	..
Customs		7,000	6,373	9,786	..	3,413
Census	*Non-voted*	..	..	..	..	..
	Voted	20,000	19,477	55,443	..	35,966
Total		89,56,000	91,79,208	96,47,822	3,88,534	8,57,148

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Contagious diseases during the year 1931-32 and 1932-33.

	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Equines.				
Other contagious diseases . .	..	..	37	13
Bovines.				
Rinderpest	365	88	379	287
Foot and mouth disease . .	2,787	16	1,728	15
Black quarter	..	..	75	75
Other contagious disease . .	236	65	285	49
Others.				
Anthrax	150	150	139	139
Sheep pox	2,163	159	2,155	170
Goat and sheep mange . .	4,809	95	7,226	259
Camel mange	..	..	100	63
Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia .	394	274	519	175
Foot and mouth disease . .	5,316	56	3,631	29
Wire Worm	18,128	2,687	12,751	1,231
Liver Fluke	2,917	159	2,311	462
Rabies	8	8	12	12
Other contagious diseases . .	5,720	440	5	..
Total .	42,993	4,197	31,353	2,979

APPENDIX XXIX.

Provincial Stallions and the mares covered by them during 1932-33.

Serial No.	Name of Stallion.	Number of mares covered.		
		Quetta-Pishin District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.
1	Count Palatine T. B. E.	23	9	..
2	Foreign Legion T. B. E.	13	7	..
3	Welsh Lad T. B. I.	..	5	..
4	Maharaj II Kathiawar	21	18	..
5	Arabian Knight Arab	21	21	..
6	Atheling Arab	14	22	..
7	Cicero Arab	14	19	..
8	Meadow Arab	31	14	..
9	Kerchief Kathiawar	..	..	51
10	Manak Kathiawar	..	..	52
	Total	137	115	103
	Grand Total		355	

APPENDIX XXX.

Income-tax.

	1931-32.			1932-33.			Remarks.	
	Ordinary Tax.	Super-Tax.	Total.	Ordinary Tax.	Super-Tax.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A.
Balance outstanding at the close of the previous year.	10,668	..	10,668	7,303	..	7,303		
Reduced	3,129	..	3,129	*1,198	..	1,198	* Waived off .	321 15
							Written off . .	125 0
Balance .	7,539	..	7,539	6,105	..	6,105	Cancelled . .	751 6
Assessment during the year .	1,15,904	15,929	1,31,833	1,10,720	2,585	1,13,305		1,198 5
Penalties under Section 46 (*a*) .	1,211	..	1,211	523	..	523		
Miscellaneous receipts . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total Demand .	1,24,654	15,929	1,40,583	1,17,348	2,585	1,19,933		
Arrears at the close of the year .	7,303	..	7,303	7,562	..	7,562		

Excess collections . . .	1,572	..	1,572	1,736	..	1,736	
Net collection	1,18,923	15,929	1,34,852	1,11,522	2,585	1,14,107	
Assessment per assessee works out to :—							
Official exclusive of tax deducted at source.	..	..	77	..	..	65	
Others	..	..	163	..	..	170	
Number of persons who were required to submit returns of their income.	..	..	2,096	..	..	2,314	
Number of official found liable to tax.	..	..	145	..	..	140	
Number of others . . .	..	..	†741	..	..	‡908	† Out of 741 private assessees 199 had to be dealt with under section 23(4) while penalties under section 46 (1) were imposed in 30 cases and certificates under Section 46 (2) were issued to the Collector of the District in 27 cases.
Assessment which remained under consideration at the close of the year :—							
Officials . . .	..	..	302	..	..	120	‡ Out of 908 private assessees 166 had to be dealt with under Section 23(4) while penalties under Section 46 (1) were imposed in 45 cases and certificates under section 46 (2) were issued to the Collector of the District in 14 cases.
Others	..	..	738	..	..	850	

Note.—The decrease in the assessment and collection of income-tax and super-tax is due to the suspension of mining operations by the Baluchistan Chrome Company, Hindubagh. During the year 1931-32 the amount of tax and super-tax assessed against the said company amounted to about Rs. 45,000 while during the year 1932-33 instead of any tax being realised a refund of Rs 7,605 was granted. Thus excluding the sum of Rs. 45,000 from the assessment for the year 1931-32 and then comparing the figures for that year with those of 1932-33 an increase of about Rs. 26,000 will be found in the assessment which is due to extensive survey work and the increase in the rates of surcharge of income-tax.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing, for the previous (1931-32) and the current (1932-33) years, the Capital value of the Buildings, Water Supplies and Electrical Installations, maintained, and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, including operation of Installations under 41—Civil Works—Central.

Capital value of—	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	96,42,985	92,96,779
Water Supply Installation	10,63,001	10,41,897
Electrical Installations	2,94,014	3,15,662
Total	*1,10,00,000	1,06,54,338

Expenditure.	1931-32.		†1932-33.	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	1,04,200 150	4,73,526	57,333	3,85,272

* Figures for 1931-32 were shown erroneously.

† These do not include figures for March Final and Supplementary, which are not yet available.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing for the previous (1931-32) and the current (1932-33) years, the Capital value of the Buildings maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, Head 29-A—Frontier Watch and Ward.

—	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital value of Buildings maintained	15,36,750	15,79,340

Expenditure.	1931-32.		1932-33. ‡	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	10,597	60,102	13,860	39,050

‡ Expenditure figures excludes figures for March Final and Supplementary.

APPENDIX C.

P. W. D. Road State, Baluchistan.

A=Motor roads, continuously maintained.
B=Motor tracks, put in order as required.
C=Pack tracks, cleared when required.

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles.			Remarks.
		A.	B.	C.	
	I.—Origin—Quetta.				
1	Chaman (Quetta P. O.—Chaman P. O.) Sheikh Mandah 5. Baleli 7½. Kucklak Camp 12½. Yaru 25. Saranan 32½. Killa Abdulla 51½. Shelabagh 60½. Old Chaman 71. Chaman 77.	77	..	..	Khojak Pass M. 63½ apt to be snowbound.
	(*a*) Samungli link (Cant. boundary—Baleli) Samungli 6. Baleli 8½.	..	5½	..	
	(*b*) Ghazaband road (M. 8—Chaman Road to Gulistan). Dinar Post 23. Segi 32. Gulistan 42½.	..	34½	..	Lora crossing bad.
	(*c*) Continuation to Spinatiza	..	..	17½	Levy Post.
	(*d*) Bostan Link (M. 23¾ to M. 20 Zhob Road).	..	7	..	
	(*e*) Pishin Link (from M. 25)	6½	..	..	
	(*f*) Continuation to Khushdil Khan.	..	8	..	Irrigation tank.
	(*g*) Branch from M. 36 to Malozai.	..	6½	..	Irrigation pumping Station.
	(*h*) Saranan link (M. 32—Pishin).	..	9	..	
	(*i*) Gulistan link (M. 38½—49½)	..	20	..	Gulistan is half way.
	(*j*) Bogra link ting (M. 55¼—Chaman) Ganisha 69. Trig Kach 75. Bogra Spring 83. Chaman 90.	..	35	..	Very steep ting.
	Carried over	83½	125½	17½	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	83½	125½	17½	
	(*k*) Shelabagh link (M. 60—M. 64).	..	4	..	Very steep 1 to 7.
	(*l*) Continuation from Chaman to Afghan border.	2½	..	..	Kandahar Approximately 70 miles on.
2	Zhob (M. 14 Chaman Road—Fort Sandeman). Khanai 30. Khanozai 46. Khan Mehtarzai 61. Hindubagh 74. Nisai 94. Killa Saifulla 115. Akhtarzai 125. Kalu Killa 141. Gwal Haiderzai 150. Tang Haiderzai 159. Muzafferpur 173. Padinzai 189. Fort Sandeman 205.	191	..	..	Khan Mehterzai Pass apt to be snow bound. Nallah crossings M. 160—190 impassable in spates.
	(*a*) Surkhab link from M. 46 to Pishin.	..	24	..	
	(*b*) Hindubagh R. S. Branch from M. 74.	..	1½	..	
	(*c*) Murgha Faquirzai Road from M. 93.	..	35	..	Militia Post.
	(*d*) Continuation to Loe Band.	..	..	25	Militia Post.
	(*e*) Killa Saifulla R. S. Branch from M. 115.	1½	..	..	
	(*f*) Sharan Joghezai branch from Killa Saifullah.	..	..	35	Militia Post.
	(*g*) Continuation to Ashewat	..	..	33	Militia Post.
	(*h*) Killa Saifullah Pass road (M. 117—Loralai). Meets—Speraragha road near Chanali 131. Sirki Jangal 142. Loralai 156.	39	..	..	Railhead to Loralai is 46 miles.
	(*i*) Maratangi link M. 146 to M. 25 Gurlama road.	26	..	..	Loralai- Fort Sandeman by this.
	Carried over .	343½	190	110½	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	343½	190	110½	
3	Ziarat (Quetta Junction Stewart and Lytton road, Smallan—junction Harnai road). Gandak 15. Saratangi 22. Kach 30. Kahan 47. Ziarat 63. Chotair 78½. Smallan 101½. Loralai 122.	122	..	..	Ziarat Pass snowbound in winter liable to spates in summer.
	(*a*) Mangi branch from Ziarat	..	..	21	To railway.
4	Seraragha (M. 46 Zhob road—M. 131. Killa Saifullah Pass road)—Khanozai 46. Yusuf Kach 51. Mallozai 55. Speraragha 69. Chinjan 87. Chanali 101. Killa Saifullah Pass road 105. Loralai 130.	..	89	..	Speraragha Pass snowbound in winter.
5	Urak (Quetta boundary-Urak). Hanna 7. Urak 13½.	10	..	..	Liable to damage in spates.
	(*a*) Nar Nallah branch from M. 6½.	..	1½	..	
6	Bolan (Quetta-Sibi) Galbraith Spinney 3. Sariab 8. Darwaza 23½. Kolpur 26½. Mach 41. Bibinani 56. Kirta 68. Kundlani 76. Rindli 86. Sibi 104.	104	..	..	Liable to damage in spates.
	(*a*) Mach Jail branch from M. 41½.	1½	..	..	
	(*b*) Nari Gorge branch from Sibi.	..	8	..	
7	Kalat (M. 8. Bolan road-Mastung) Sariab 3. Mian Gundi 11. Lak Pass 18. Mastung 32.	24	..	..	Continues in Kalat State charge see note at end.
	(*a*) Mastung. R. S. Branch	1½	..	..	
	(*b*) Mastung Civil Lines branch.	1	..	..	
	Carried over .	607½	288½	131½	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	607½	288½	131½	
8	Chagai (M. 19½. Kalat Road-border at Mirjawa). Karrak 31½. Sheikh Wasal 39. Kirdagap 54½. Galongur 71½. Kishingi 79. Nushki 90½. Ahmedwal 102. Mal Chauki 121½. Dalbandin 209. Nok Kundi 313. Jazzak wells 389. Mirjawa-border post 400.	..	381	..	Road made up to Dalbandin: bad beyond. Continues to Mirjawa town 401. Duzdap 475.
	(*a*) Kurram Levy Post branch from M. 43.	..	18	..	
	(*b*) Panjpai branch from M. 43.	..	5	..	
	(*c*) Nushki R. S. Branch from M. 90.	..	1½	..	
	(*d*) Ahmedwal R. S. Branch from M. 103.	..	1½	..	
	(*e*) Kharan road from Ahmedwal.	..	69	..	
	(*f*) Chagai branch from M. 207.	..	32	..	
	(*g*) Sohtegaon road (from Nok Kundi to Grawag Road.—Gwalishtap 38½. Sohtegaon 73. Zawag 84. Shahana 132. Palantak 158½. Grawag Road 219. Panjghur 226.	..	219	..	To Gwalishtap in Chagai; remainder maintained by A. P. A. Mekran.
	(*h*) Robat branch from M. 389. Saindak 397½. Kirtak 426. Maki 444. Last-Kanal 451. Robat 469.	..	90	..	Old trade route built by Webb-Ware.
	(*i*) Kacha link from M. 427—437 of Robat Branch.	..	20½	..	Post H. Q. of Dyer's Force.
	Carried over .	607½	1,126	131½	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	607½	1,126	131½	
	II.—Origin—Loralai.				
9	Harnai (Loralai-Harnai) Sinjawi 18. Smallan 20. Ashgara 31. Dilkhuna Post 39. Torkhan 43½. Harnai 55.	55	..	..	
	(*a*) Loralai Civil Station link from M. 1½.	1½	..	..	
	(*b*) Link to Duki road from M. 17½.	..	3	..	
	(*c*) Branch to Sinjawi Tahsil from M. 18½.	..	1	..	
10	Gurlama (Loralai Fort Sandeman) Lahore 10½. Maratangi 25. Zara 43. Murgha 58½. Zarozai 71. Lakaband 81½. Babar 96. Kapip 104. Fort Sandeman 114.	114	..	..	Partly metalled usually passable during rains.
	(*a*) Musa Khel branch from M. 58½.	..	30	..	Tehsil.
11	D. G. K. (M. 15 Gurlama Road Barkhan).	..	130	..	
	Wahar 20. Tor 35½. Makhtar 49. Sra Daka 60. Kingri 82.	..	..	..	
	Rankan 98. Rakhni 113½. Barkhan 145.	..	..	..	
	(*a*) Makhtar link from M. 49 to M. 58½. Gurlama road.	..	21	..	
	(*b*) Continuation towards D. G. K. from M. 113½.	..	2½	..	Fort Munro 122. Dera Ghazi Khan 168.
	(*c*) Vitakri branch from Barkhan.	..	21	..	
	Carried over .	778	1,334½	131½	

APPENDIX C—*concld.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	778	1,334½	131½	
12	Duki (M. 19. Harnai Road-Barkhan). Baghao 28. Duki 39. Duki Tehsil 41. Gumbaz 68. Hosri 86. Barkhan 118.	..	99	..	Distances 2 miles less by link 9 (*b*).
	(*a*) Kohlu branch from M. 105.	..	10	..	
	III.—Origin—Fort Sandeman.				
13	Gulkach (Fort Sandeman-Gomal at Gulkach). Zhob river 5½. Wala 12. Nawa Oba 17. Dargai China 24. Sambaza 36. Gulkach post 54. Gomal 55.	55	..	..	Continues to Toi Khulla 67. Tanai 79. Wana 92.
14	Lower Zhob (Fort Sandeman-Moghalkot). Brunj 13. Safi 23. Mir Ali Khel 34½. Moghalkot 50½.	..	..	..	Old road now broken, continued to Khajur Kach 71.
15	Dhanasar (M. 104 Gurlama road border at Katao Dabra). Kapip 10. Manikhawa 26. Dhanasar 47. Katao Dabra 47½.	..	16	23½	Class C beyond Manikhawa Road continues to Moghalkot 52. Draban 76. Dera Ismail Khan 114 Militia Post.
	(*a*) Branch to Ahmedi Durga from M. 26.	..	..	..	
16	Shinghar. (Fort Sandeman-Shinghar). Bahlol Nadi 13. Marsinzai 21. Bakram Khel 26. Pasta 29. Shinghar 32.	..	29	3	Class C beyond Pasta.
17	Shaighaloo. (Fort Sandeman-Shaighaloo).	..	34	5	Passable but improved in 1932-33 and extended to Sharan Joghezai.
	Total .	833	1,522½	163	

V

NOTES.

The Kalat road item 7 continues beyond Mastung as follows :—Mastung 32. Guru 50. Mangochar 66. Kalat 88. Sorab 134.

(*a*) Panjghur road beyond Sorab—Jangal 194. Nag 241. Panjghur 324 (marked Chitkan on maps).

(*b*) Karachi road beyond Sorab—Khozdar 189. Vjatho Pass 245½. Link to Saruna R. H. (9 miles from road) 311½. Pripori Lak Pass 318. Diwana 338. Dareji 352½. Hinadan 374½. Nab Chauki 428½. Karachi 445.

2. The Las Bela road runs from Hab Chauki : Distances from Karachi—Hab Chauki 16½. Naka Kharani 37½. Somniani 52½. Uthal 72. Wyaro 100. Obara 110. Las Bela 120.

3. Panjghur-Pasni road. Hoshap 84. Turbat 140. Pasni 189 and from Turbat there is a branch to Tump 48 miles long.

4. Mekran border defence roads maintained by Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, from civil funds :—

(*a*) Crawag post road 47 miles.

(*b*) Gar post branch from M. 40 Grawag road 20½ M.

(*c*) Sar-i-parom post road from M. 16½ Panjghur road 41½.

(*d*) Gar post branch from M. 29 Sar-i-parom road 15 miles.

(*e*) Jiunri road from Tump (116 miles) Panjghur-Tump 168. Mand post 200. Suntsar post 230. Jiunri 284.

5. Mashkai road maintained by Kalat State is 227 miles long running from Khozdar to Hoshap.

6. Various minor roads are maintained by Kalat State in the Kalat and Kachhi areas.

7. Bugti road maintained by the Bugti Nawab from Bakshapur on the Kashmoor railway 49 miles with continuation (25 miles) to Singsilla.

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